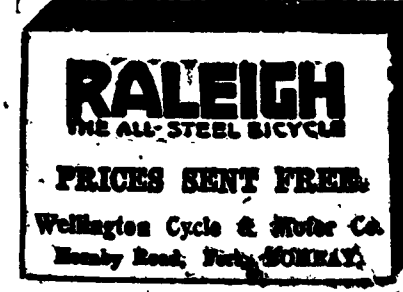


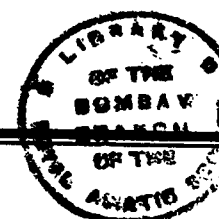
The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1919.

VOL. XIV NO. 91

BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1926



ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
24 April	RANPURA	NARKUNDA	16,528
1 May	RAJPUTANA	MALEDONIA	16,227
8 May	RAJPUTANA	MALEDONIA	16,109
15 May	RAJPUTANA	MALEDONIA	11,080
22 May	RAWALPINDI	MALEDONIA	16,619
29 May	DELTA	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA	MALEDONIA	7,532
12 June	RAJMAK	MALWA	10,941
19 June	KAISAR-I-HIND	MALWA	11,430
26 June	RAJMAK	MALWA	20,837
3 July	MOREA	MANTUA	10,918
10 July	RAJMAK	MANTUA	16,902
17 July	RAJPUTANA	NALDERA	16,508
24 July	RAJMAK	NALDERA	15,993
31 July	RAWALPINDI	NALDERA	16,619
7 Aug.	RAJMAK	RANPURA	16,585
14 Aug.	CHINA	RANPURA	7,532
21 Aug.	RAJMAK	NARKUNDA	16,220
28 Aug.	KAISAR-I-HIND	NARKUNDA	11,432

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th April	DUMANA	8,497
15th May	DURUNDA	7,241
1st July	MANORA	7,888
22nd July	MERKARA	8,285
12th Aug.	MANELA	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	8,441

* Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at	For
1926			
25th Apr.	KIDDERPORE	China & Japan.	
22nd June	DELTA	Straits, China & Japan.	
	NARKUNDA	Colombo with NARKUNDA	For Australia.

* Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at	For
1926			
19th April	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
21st	BAIKURA	Bureh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.	
23rd	VARELA	Bureh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.	
24th	OKAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
28th April	KAROA	East & S. Africa.	

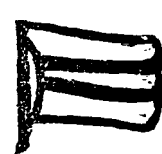
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bureh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery, such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectionery. Corner, Green Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

SHIPPING.



N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONG
KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka Maru	7098	18 April	17 April
Yamagata Maru	3807	23 April	12 May
* Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 "
Muroran Maru	5374	19 "	2 June
* Awa Maru	6028	28 "	11 "

* Passenger Steamer
* Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."



THE SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1894
Capital Authorized 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
Abohar, Alahabad, Amritsar, Amballa City, Amballa Cant., Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jagra, Jalandhar, Meerut City, Multan City, Montgomery, Okara (Dist. Montgomery), Peshawar City, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, Srinagar.

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Sum as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
E. J. KHANNA, Manager.

Samson House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

KATNI FIRE BRICKS

FIRECLAY BOILER SEATING BLOCKS FLUE COVERS

AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND 4,62,50,000
SHAREHOLDERS 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES: Bynulla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.

Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

London Office—5, Whitlington Avenue, E.C.3

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,539
Second	1920	Rs. 27,787
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building.

Near Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—

Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

Telephone No. 1220.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAI, BART.
OFFICE AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHAI EBRAHIM & SON, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, MANAGER.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms: For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA, Manager.

Commissionariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay Branch

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared and of Books of Firms UNDER-TAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

400-407, Kalbadvi Road, BOMBAY.

Opp. No. 23297.

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your

decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadvi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATE ASSISTANT TEACHER, knowing Science for Anglo Vernacular School, Kadoi, District Surat, on Rs. 60. Knowledge of Scouting preferred. Apply to HEADMASTER.
A R3037

WANTED—GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit as tutor to two boys of a respectable family. Starting salary Rs. 60-10-100. Apply immediately to NAGINDAS GALLIARA, Kothar, via Sayan.
A R3003

TRAVELLING AND LOCAL AGENTS for our guaranteed manufacture of Cloth and Hosiery on pay and commission. Cash security Rs. 200 essential. THE CROWN TEXTILE CO., Ludhiana (Punjab).
A R3029

WANTED—A MOTOR MECHANIC, having thorough knowledge and experience of repairing Motor cars and their electric gear. Apply Box No. 1331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3014

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CANDIDATES to work as Manager, Cashier, Accountant, Clerks and Agents. Cash security essential. Apply for particulars with one anna stamp to N. E. BUREAU, Meerut.
A R3031

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, L.C.P. & S. for an up-country charitable dispensary. Private practice allowed. Apply personally or by application to MOTILAL MOULJI, 16, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, Bombay No. 2.
A R3000

WANTED—AGENTS for NURI Medicines. Tooth Powder, marvellous specific, gives quick relief in all sorts of tooth-pain. Rupee one per phial. Apply (anna stamp) PATEL BROS., Druggists, Chitra Bazar, Bombay.
A R3027

WANTED—A GRADUATE IN SCIENCE with knowledge of Sanskrit and type-writing. Pay according to qualifications. Apply before the 24th April with copies of testimonials to the CURATOR, Archaeological Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Fort, Bombay.
A R3020

WANTED—COMPETENT CHIEF AGENTS for U.P., C.P., and Bombay on very good terms. Only experienced and influential men need apply to:—SECRETARY, THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY LTD., 6, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for our fancy Silk Cloths and Hosiery Goods. Earn Rs. 200 monthly with a small capital of Rs. 100 only. Write to-day for full particulars to the NATIONAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R3035

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—One FLAT on West side, second floor, in Linden House, Apollo Bunder. Apply to AKBAR-ALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar.
C26442

TO BE LET—Two big ROOMS in 46, Churchgate Street, opposite Mongini Bros. Apply SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Solicitors.
C26439

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 23 years. Recognized by the Director of public instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand and Speed Classes, Book-keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. Managing Proprietor **GOPALDAS LALDAS**, Prince's Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the **POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION**, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor **B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B.**, (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.
M R3030

MATRIMONIAL.

REFINED MAHOMEDAN YOUTH in Government Service invites matrimonial correspondence from parents of an accomplished girl, knowing English, Urdu or Gujarati. Apply Box No. 1335, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3030

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

CRUDE OIL, COLD STARTING ENGINES, 12, 16, 20, 40 B.H.P. Brand New. Going Cheap. Good Opportunity. Apply for further particulars and prices to Box No. 1339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3036

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune Telling, consult the original Fort Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
P

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advice regarding any particular point, one rupee. Data required—Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. PROPRIETOR, KLINNANILAYAM, Arakandanallur Post South Arcot District.
P R3033

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.—Next Session begins July 5, 1926. Apply for Prospectus to the PRIN. CIPAL.
P R3034

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

Bombay Chronicle
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANY ONE interesting in GOOD PRINTING and cheap rate, may communicate with TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opposite Hongkong Bank, Churchgate Street. American fashion Letter-Heads Design Book sent on request.
L R3022

MANUFACTURERS of Cotton Checks, Shirtings, Bed-sheets, etc. Experienced Agents are wanted. For full particulars please apply to:—**SREE KRISHNA WEAVING WORKS**, Kakat, Cannanore.
T R2983

250 Most attractive METAL TOYS painted in beautiful shining colours for Rs. 30. Also selected varieties of German Toys for Rs. 30 (freight paid in both cases). Agents wanted. **INDUSTRIAL WORKS**, Somerset Street, Camp Karachi.
T R3010

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SILKS COMPLETE SUIT LENGTH 3 1/2 yds. by 54in. most durable and decent for Rs. 7.5. RETURNED IF UNAPPROVED. Limited stock. THE BENARES INDUSTRIES, LTD., Benares.
T R3033

THE ROAD TO HEALTH—It cures all diseases. EGYPTIAN THERMAE. Back Paper Currency, Bombay.
T R3026

NOTICE.

To
THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

With reference to our Advertisements in the Local Papers, we beg to inform you hereby, that the Saturday 24th April, 1926, is solidly fixed for the grand opening of the Perfect Chapter Play, "LIGHT OF ASIA" at KRISHNA CINEMA Dubash Theatre, Bombay. Our Patrons are requested to witness the Show and then to pass judgment.

MANAGEMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public. Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent	
Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held this day, a Final Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1925, was declared at the rate of Rs. 300 per share and is payable to those Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 27th March, 1926.

The above Dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 19th April, 1926, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time), on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of,
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Bombay, 7th April, 1926.
26399

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held this day, a dividend of Rs. 35 (less Income Tax) per Preference Share and a final dividend of Rs. 90 (free of Tax) per Ordinary Share were declared for the year ended 31st December, 1925. These Dividends are payable to Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 27th March, 1926.

The above Dividends will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 19th April, 1926, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Bombay, 7th April, 1926.
26398

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO FURNITURE CONTRACTORS.

HOSTEL, G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sealed tenders for the furniture required for the above building will be received by the Tata Engineering Company, Ltd., on or before 12 noon of 27th April, 1926.

Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 per copy and will be issued to only those contractors who are properly qualified and have ample facilities to carry out this work in a short time in best materials and workmanship.

Plans can be inspected during office hours. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay House, Fort.

C26456

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

THE COMMITTEE of the LUCKNOW ART GALLERIES and MUSIC COLLEGE invite designs for the proposed Art Institute building to be erected in Lucknow. Premiums of Rs. 1,000 for the best design and Rs. 250 for that next in merit will be awarded by the Assessor, a copy of whose report will be forwarded to all bonafide competitors.

Schedule of conditions, survey plan of site, and all particulars necessary for the accurate preparations of the designs may be obtained from the undersigned on application accompanied by Rs. 7.8. Designs will be accepted up till TUESDAY, June 1st, 1926.

The Committee do not bind themselves to employ the successful or any competitor in connection with the execution of the work.

RAI UMANATH BALI,
Hon'ry. Secretary,
The Music Association of India,
C/o Hon'ble Rai Rajeshwar Bali, O.B.E.,
Minister of Education, U. P., Naini Tal.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.
ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The next session starts on 5th July, 1926. **THE LAST DATE OF APPLICATION** for admission in the prescribed form to reach the Office is 15th June, 1926. For Circular and application form for Mechanical and Electrical Courses only. Apply with eight annas postage stamps to the PRINCIPAL.

26303

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2587 of 1925.

MAHOMED HAJI AHMED and others, Plaintiffs.

vs.
Sir MAHOMED YUSUF and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of October, 1925, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court on the premises on MONDAY, the 19th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground Rent Tenure with message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay at Old Bengalpura Street, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1336 and Street No. 27, containing by admeasurement 89 4/9th eighty-nine and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 488, New No. 6099, Old Survey No. 765 and 766 and New Survey No. 2844 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 176 of Mandvi Division and which said land hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows: On the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the Begalpur Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Kabir Mahomed Bin Peer Mahomed and on the south by the house of Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Alloo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & CO., Attorneys for the defendants aforesaid at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C26398

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Offices to: COMMISSARIAT BLDGS., (First Floor), Hornby Road, Fort. Post Box No. 74. ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD.
26448

NOTICE.

TO SUFFERERS FROM PYHOREA.

PATIENTS totally tired out by Pyhorea can be skilfully and successfully treated without any injury. See or write to **SHIRINATHJIWALLA RAJAVADYA**, Bhuleswar, 3rd Bhoivada, Bombay.
R3024

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TAHERALLI MULLA NOOR-BHOY and FAZALALLI BAGASJI, of Bombay, Boreh Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, **SHETH RAY-CHAND DOONGERSEY MOMAYA**.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of Forsa and partly of Pension Tax Tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Four hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, including the Road in front and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 83-459 and 144, New Nos. 13882-13977 and 1326, Old Survey Nos. 190, 191 and 18 and New Survey No. 17363, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1215 of Girgaum Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1708 (2) and Street No. 4, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the West by the property of Merwanji Manekji Mistry and Bejanji Cursetji Bana, on or towards the North by the property of the Government known as Lamington Road Police Station and on or towards the South by the public passage and now known as Lamington Road Cross Lane.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1926.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
26455

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S FURNITURE, ETC.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jehangir N. Kaka (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th April 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Tables, chairs, cupboards, blackwood chiffonier, clock, photo frames, hand sewing machine, steel trunk, etc., etc.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, SAFES, LAW BOOKS, HANDKERCHIEVES, ALMUNDS, PIECEGOODS, INSOLVENTS' TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, 19th April, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almirahs, writing and dressing tables, clock and iron cots, office chair safes etc. Encyclopaedia of the Laws of England, Mowat Digest of English Laws, Digest of Indian Law Cases, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Office Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sakharan Janardan Keni (Insolvent). One lot Remington, Underwood, Oliver and Hammond Typewriters, Typewriter Covers, spare parts, ribbons, machine, rotator desk, cupboards, chair, duplicator etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.: A big lot of Shirtings, Jaconets, Nensooks etc.

By the order of the Office concerned:—2 Cases of Handkerchieves, about 200 dozen each.

By the order of the Insurance Co., concerned:—20 Bags of Almonds (damaged by water).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 934 BALES OF SUPERIOR SELECTED LONG STAPLED COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Osala Shosen Kaisha, (The Osaka Mercantile Steam Ship Co., Ltd.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the open space, near Oil Tanks, Wadi Bunder on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. Sumatra Maru.

934 bales of Superior Selected Long Stapled Cotton (Damaged by Fire and Water.)

The above will be sold in lots of 50 bales each.

A deposit of 25 will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Central Stores Chiochpokli, C. I. Scrap, small and large iron and wooden casks, empty kerosine tins, latrines and urinals, etc., etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Municipal Work shops, Forsa Road, W. I. Scrap, Tyres, Flushing hose, brass, borings, barrels, Motor Lorry Wheels, and Body, Road Cart Wheels, Electric Bells, Leyland Motor Lories, British "Horns" Motor Lorry, Boiler, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at B. B. Pipa Depot, Tardeo:—C. I. Scrap, W. I. Scrap, brass, copper, canvas, lead, leather, rubber and zinc scraps, galvanized sheet do's, tanks, corrugated sheets, potwars and shovels, galvanized pipes and fittings, mower lawns chains, buckets, grain crushing machine, scales and weights, engineering stores, cart and cart bodies, drums and barrels, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Bomba.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE MACHINERIES, ETC., OF THE SUN AERATED WATER FACTORY SITUATE AT NAIGAUM ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Chunalal Gulabdas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Chimalnal Parmanandas and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indentures of Mortgage and further charge dated 14th Dec. 1925 and 20th March, 1926 respectively Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell in one lot by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the abovementioned Factory comprising:—

Sodawater machines by Baget and Foster, Filters with pumps, washing machines, oil Engine, cooling plant, Generator, Motor Lorry, Iron tanks, Four and two wheeled carts, soda bottle boxes, soda bottles, lamp Bullocks, factory furniture and other goods. 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD

GRAND WEEK FOR RAMAYANI

The most sensational Mythological Film in 21 Parts.

1st Instalment! 11 PARTS.

"RAMAYANA"

A veritable treat! Don't Miss!

AMUSEMENTS.

A Picture You Can Never Forget

EMOTIONAL
IMPULSIVE
AND
LOVABLEALEXANDRA SORINA
IN THE
'WOMAN WHO DID'

(5 Reels)

A true story taken from life of a girl who
defies the laws of society and ignores marriage.
A most successful all British Production, per-
fectly portrayed by Alexandra Sorina.The other parts are perfectly interpreted by
LIONEL BARRYMORE
DAISY CAMPBELL
HENRY VIBART

'The SKY PLUMBER'

Starring Arthur Stone, a rollicking
Fast Action Comedy filled with thrills
and surprises. Two reels of fun and
laughter.PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P. M.PATHE CINEMA Royal
Opera House.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

WILLIAM RUSSELL

in
THE CHALLENGE OF THE
LAW

A Smashing Drama of the Canadian Wilds.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-15 & 9-45 P. M.

With a whip for a
weapon Douglas
Fairbanks gives more
laughs, more real
thrills, more high
speed, in "Don Q"
than in any picture
he has ever made.DOUGLAS
FAIRBANKS

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

IF YOU WANT LOVE AND THRILLS

If you yearn for far off Beauty, the glamour
of the desert, nights of glorious romance and
live for a while in a realm of enchant-
ment.SEE
THE ARAB
OR
A ROMANCE OF ARABIAFEATURING:
RAMON NOVARO AND ALICE TERRY
The screen's most perfect lovers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M. WEDNESDAY APRIL 21st 5-30 P. M.

FOR A SHORT SEASON After a Most Successful Tour Through India.

A STROK. presents.

RUTH ST. DENIS AND TED SHAWN
AND THEIR DENISHAWN DANCERS

BALLETS, DIVERTISSEMENTS AND MUSICAL VISUALIZATIONS

NEW ITEMS IN EVERY PROGRAMME.

Prices Rs. 5 to Rs. 1 Plus Tax. Booking at ROSE & Co. After 7 P. M. at the Theatre.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY
To Get LALA LAIPAT RAI'S
English Weekly

THE PEOPLE

a bound volume of 1470 pp. of
Mahatma Gandhi's Writings

Rs. 2.00

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Apply immediately as only a few
copies of 'Young India' are available.For Success in Advertising, you
must advertise in a paper that is
successful. Rates Moderate.

AGENTS WANTED in all places.

Manager,
THE PEOPLE,
Post Box 116, Lahore.LOCAL AGENTS
JAYARAM NARSINKHALE
18-2 Parkhill Bldgs. Zeeba, Oart
Thakurwar, BOMBAY.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 18.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Man-
ufacturers' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bom-
bay):—

	Rs.	As.	Pa.
Textile	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.

Standard	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.

Standard	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

LONG CLOTH X Quality:—

Standard	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 32-42 In.

Standard	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

DHOOOTIES 7 & 9 Yards:—

Standard	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

DHOOOTIES 10 Yards:—

Standard	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—

Standard	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

BLEACHED CHECK:—

Standard	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

BLACK CHECK:—

Standard	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

GABRIN No. 5124:—

Standard	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

STRIPED SADI'S Yards 12:—

Standard	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

DUKDI Yards 12 1/2 14:—

Standard	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3
Century	1	2	3

AMERICAN MARKET.

A. NORDEN & CO.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Cotton: Probably the most important
feature of the past week was the covering
by speculative shorts of a considerable por-
tion of May contracts, a movement which,
in the continued absence of any pronounced
bullish development, it is difficult to ascribe
a motive. The result, however, has been to
impart materially the technical strength of
the near position which, under pressure due
largely to the reversal of May and new crop
straddles and to the transferring of long
accounts to fully, declined to the level pre-
vailing at this time last week.The only bullish factor was the some-
what less favorable conditions for new crop
preparations. Temperatures, generally
were unseasonably cold and further rains
occurred in the States east of the Mississippi.
It is, of course, too early in the season for
these conditions to cause anxiety but, while
they have not been of sufficient importance
to bring about an appreciable volume of new
buying, they have apparently served to focus
attention on the uncertainties surrounding
next season's production with the result
that bearish confidence has been restrained.
No reports regarding the prospective out-
come of the organized movement to cause
a material reduction of acreage have, as
yet, been published but, from private ad-
vice, it appears unlikely that farmers will
be prevailed upon to make more than a
slight curtailment of the area which, last
year, was planted to cotton.The Census Bureau Report, indicating
that during the seven months ended Febru-
ary 28th domestic consumption of lint cot-
ton was 3,744,415 bales against 3,573,793
bales in the corresponding period of last
season, was offset by the unsatisfactory de-
mand for finished merchandise. While some
lines of goods continue to move in fair vol-
ume, this has been largely the result of
price cutting, and, unless the situation im-
proves, curtailment of production, which has
already commenced in one district, appears
likely to increase.Sales in the southern spot markets con-
tinue on a very moderate scale despite more
liberal offerings, and although the visible
supply of American cotton in and about for
Europe is almost 600,000 bales less than at
this time last year, prices at Continental
ports are still considerably below replace-
ment values, an anomaly which, so long as
it exists, is likely to restrict exports to
shipments made in fulfillment of old con-
tracts.We are inclined to adopt the view that
the process of discounting the numerous
bearish factors is not yet completed, and
favor sales, preferably of May, on good ral-
lies.Coffee: Despite Government intervention
in the primary markets, cost and freight
offers from Brazil have steadily declined
without stimulating demand on the part of
domestic importers. There is an increasing
tendency to regard the production of Santos
coffee, both this season and next, as likely
to exceed recent expectations but, at present,
there appears to be no reason for
doubting the Defense Committee's ability
to prevent any drastic decline. It should
be borne in mind that available domestic
supplies of contract coffees are small, that
they are quoted below replacement costs in
Brazil and that deliveries do not point to
any decrease in consumption. In our op-
inion a conservatively bullish attitude is war-
ranted.Sugar: No apparent change has occurred
in underlying conditions but hedge selling,
as is to be expected during the period of
maximum production, continues to weigh
heavily on the market, being absorbed prin-
cipally by buying for investment. We feel
that, in the absence of tired long liquidation,
no material decline from present levels is to
be anticipated and we look for prices to
work ultimately higher.The Chicago Market: The strength of
Wheat during the early part of the week
under review was prompted by an increase
in Canadian exports, unfavorable advices
concerning the quality of the Argentine crop
and a further shrinkage in the small stocks
of contract wheat in Chicago. The subse-
quent decline was due primarily to political
developments abroad and to an almost com-
plete cessation of export demand. The
market lacks outside support and, with less
favorable conditions over the winter wheat belt
of the distant positions on good rallies. The
commercial demand for Corn does not give
sufficient encouragement for a belief that
advances from present levels will be sustain-
ed and a trading position appears advisable.
Stocks of Oats are decreasing, the move-
ment to primary markets being insufficient
to offset shipments, but the size of farm sup-
plies has restricted speculative interest and
at present, no pronounced change in price
levels is to be expected. The situation with
regard to Rye lacks outstanding features
and prices are likely to be governed largely
by the market action of Wheat.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kara, Fisher, Durban.
Hawidar, Palmer, Calcutta.
Vardis, Halls, Bursch.
Vita, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Jalajyoti, Kane, Rangoon.
Gopalpara, Daws, Calcutta.
Zayani, Miryless, Jeddah.
Trifels, Oltmann, Karachi.

LOADING.

Steamer Sikh for Calcutta.
Steamer Serbistan for Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SUNDAY, April 18.)

- ALEXANDRA DOCK.
- 1 Stürmfels 3334, Karachi, 23/4, L. Ed-wards, Ltd.
 - 2 Ranpara, 9279, London, 24/4, M. M. and Co.
 - 4 Britannia, 5141, Liverpool, 22/4, Gra-hams Tdg. Co.
 - 5 Japan, 3262, Colombo, 21/4, L. Edwards, Ltd.
 - 6 BPS Razmak, 4387, Aden, 17/4, M. M. and Co.
 - 7 Dumana, 5112, Karachi, N.F., M. M. and Co.
 - 14 Arcturus, 8316, New York, 21/4, Volkart Bros.
- VICTORIA DOCK.
- 2 Trifels, 3768, Karachi, 19/4, L. Edwards, Ltd.
 - 3 Benkura, 1906, P. Gulf, 21/4, M. M. and Co.
 - 6 Bengal Maru, 3281, Karachi, 17/4, N. Y. Kaisha.
 - 7 Colobes Maru, 4262, Japan, 20/4, O. S. Kaisha.
 - 8 Jalajyoti, 2693, Rangoon, 18/4, Scindia S. N. Co.
 - 9 Bahadur, 2938, Calcutta, N.F., Turner Morrison and Co.
 - 10-11 Saint Dunstan, 3567, Karachi, N.F., L. Edwards, Ltd.
 - 12/13 Crewe Hill, 2691, Karachi, 19/4, James Finlay and Co.
 - 14 Chakla, 1727, Karachi, 17/4, M. M. and Co.
 - 15 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 23/4, M. M. and Co.

- PRINCES DOCK.
- A Kilderpore, 2263, Kobe, 25/4, M. M. and Co.
 - B Persia, 3909, Karachi, 19/4, L. A. and M. S. N. Co.
 - C/R Khosrou, 2492, Jeddah, 20/4, T. Morri-son and Co.
 - D/E Honolulu Maru, 3541, Japan, 25/4, O. S. Kaisha.
 - H Oostcappelle, 348, M. Coast, 20/4, Mer-chant S. N. Co.
 - F Zayani, 2627, Jeddah, 19/4, H. S. Shush-tary and Co.
 - L/M Dara, 3029, N.F., N.F., T. Morrison and Co.
 - N Gopalpara, 3216, Calcutta, 17/4, M. M. and Co.
 - K Gorjistan, 2916, N.F., N.F., A. Nema-zee and Co.
 - P C/Harvard, 4410, Karachi, 22/4, K. Nixon and Co.

EXPORTS.

- April 17.
- S S Britannia for Liverpool:—45 bales wool M Nissim, 32 bales wool, C Ramaswami, 14 bales wool G Gumanmal, 40 bales wool R Verchand, 18 bales wool M Mohanlal, 174 bales cotton waste V N Joshi, 4 bales silk waste K. Nixon and Co., 30 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ltd., 202 cwt dill seed C Jivanlal and Co., 204 cwt deal seed T Deyall, 6 bales wool Lyon Lord and Co. Ltd.
- For Marseilles:—2 cwt intestine A Shush-try, 13 bales cotton, A. V. N. Joshi, 105 cwt currier Kurnally and Co., 40 cwt gum oilanum Kurnally and Co., 400 cwt lined Ralli Bros., 230 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
- For Smyrna:—25 bales cotton grey yarn The Central India S. W. & M. and Co. Ltd.
- For Valencia:—500 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros.
- For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.
- S S Ranpara for London:—10 cwt empty cylinders B A R. Stores and Packing Co., 2540 cwt mowrah meal S. Bannister and Co. Ltd., 18 cwt fish mow H A. Mohamed and Sons, 155 bales hemp K H. Lakmanjee & Co., 85 bales cow hides C Rahimtoola and Sons, 2 bales sheep skins C Rahimtoola and Sons, 4000 cwt lined Ralli Bros., 19 cwt card-moms N C Bhecania and Co., 280 cwt Indian chutney F Nowroji, 17 bales lamb skins M M T Afshar, 499 cwt jowari seeds J A Begbee and Co. Ltd.
- S S Arcetums for New York:—10 cwt intestine A. Shushtry, 100 cwt dill seed I A. H. Moosa Ltd., 150 bales cotton thread waste V N Joshi.
- S S Dumana for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton by C Piraj and Co.
- S S City of Harward for Dunkirk:—33 bales cow tail hair M. Mohammad Ali and Co., 110 bales cotton Vardhaman Bros Ltd., 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 275 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
- S S Kilderpore for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.
- For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.
- For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.
- For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.
- S S Honolulu Maru for Shanghai:—500

- bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.,
S S Celebes Maru for Yokkaichi:—100
bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.
For Hongkong:—50 bales senna leaves E
S. Abdulkarim.
For Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha
Ltd.
S S Serbistan for Kobe:—500 bales cotton
Suzuki and Co. Ltd., 200 bales cotton Ozu-
Birin and Co. Ltd., 1900 bales cotton C
Damji and Sons, 700 bales cotton Vardh-
man Bros Ltd., 1200 bales cotton G K Kai-
sha Ltd., 200 bales cotton K M. Nathoo,
200 bales cotton M. Amersey and Co., 1000
bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd., 1000
bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Moji:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha
Ltd.
For Osaka:—800 bales cotton T M Kaisha
Ltd.

IMPORTS.

- April 17.
- S S Hoogkerk from Hamburg, Agents—
E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.
From Hamburg:—400 cases school slates,
25 cases slate pencils, 56 cases lamps and
pans, 51 cases iron ware, 56 cases iron pad-
locks, 22 cases wire netting, 26 cases colours,
143 cases enamelled ware, 50 cases lithogra-
phic stones, 25 cases enamelled plates,
16 cases tin hollow ware, 14 cases soap, 17
cases hard ware, 85 cases hollow glass, 10
cases litho stones, 20 cases stationery, 10
cases cotton and art silk goods, 15 cases
nickel silver articles, 79 cases vermicle,
200 bags caraway seeds, 150 bags farina,
100 kegs sugar of lead, 20 kegs chloride
of potash, 800 cases beer, 8 cases needles,
14 cases iron pumps, 16 cases bottles, 33
crates bottles, 10 cases oil varnish, 11 cases
net lace, 11 cases electrical goods, 14 cases
clothes, 28 bales saddle felt, 283 bales paper
22 drums chloride of calcium, 203 pieces
aspens logs, 817 pieces steel bars, 523 bales
steel bars, 46 bales paper goods, 369 pieces
steel plates, 186 drums chloride of magne-
sium, 186 cases cottons and woollens, 19 cases
Berlin wool, 35 cases hurricane lamp, 384
bales hurricane lamp, 7 cases rubber heels,
40 cases camphor powder, 3 cases ivory,
50 kegs aloes, 10 cases scales, 6 cases spec-
tacles.
- From Rotterdam:—245 cases schnapps,
1140 cases vegetable products, 91 cases lamps,
680 cases beer, 113 cases medicines and che-
micals, 66 cases cheese, 50 cases cod liver
oil, 160 cases gin, 70 cases port wine, 106
cases wine, 100 cases cochery or cichory,
50 cases slate pencils, 68 cases boot polish,
58 cases cottons and woollens, 13 bales
cottons and woollens, 32 cases art silk and
cotton goods, 73 cases provisions and con-
fectionery, 23 cases iron ware, 20 bales
cotton wool, 404 bales paper, 550 pieces steel
tyres, 165 pieces steel channels, 480 pieces
steel plates, 5700 pieces steel bars, 204 bales
steel bars, 659 bales steel plates, 152 pieces
steel plates, 11728 iron bars, 14

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, April 17.

A further drop of 18 to 17 points in old crop and 23 to 27 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on long liquidation on reports of more favourable weather. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 4 points lower.

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. & B. Stora.

The market seems to lean to the easy side. Buyers are more inclined to adopt a waiting policy and as the weather becomes more favourable this seems to be more accentuated.

There is no question that weather is the controlling factor as there is actually no shortage of cotton. We believe that many mills will work the lower grades rather than pay prohibitive prices.

The weather the last few days has been more favourable, and should this continue, a lower level of prices would seem to be the result.

Messrs. Umarigar and Venguar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th inst. as under:

"Market declined on prospects of more favourable weather and Southern liquidation."

In accordance with a further decline reported in New York futures the Marwarli Bazar opened at Rs. 342 on shares buying and April/May at Rs. 337. At the opening Commission Houses and Exporters were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 335. Around this level shares were buyers which caused the values to recover to Rs. 337 and the market closed at Rs. 336. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 335 and going down by half a rupee closed steady at Rs. 336. Commission and Japanese Houses were moderate buyers.

Brooch July/August opened at Rs. 341 and touching Rs. 342 eased to Rs. 340 on Commission Houses selling. The market again improved to Rs. 342 on shares buying and closed at the same rate. Omra May opened at Rs. 311 and going up to Rs. 312 declined to Rs. 310 on general selling and closed at Rs. 311. Commission Houses were moderate buyers. Omra July opened at Rs. 315 and improved to Rs. 318 on buying by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 317. Bengal May and July were quoted Rs. 233 and Rs. 234 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P. M.

Bombay, April 17.

Fully Good Brooch April/May 333
Fully Good Brooch July/August 342
Fully Good Bengal May 311
Fully Good Bengal July 315
Fine Omra May 311
Fine Omra July 315

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.
Opening of Parsi War Memorial Column, the
"Towers of Silence," 6 p.m., Sir Jamsetji Jiji-
bhoy presiding.
Meeting of the Indian Nationalist Party,
Pettit Building, Hornby Road, 6.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 20.

E. Exams. Results: S. B. (Civil) and S. B.
Mechanical, B. E. (Civil) and B. E. (Me-
chanical), University Hall, 2 p.m.
Annual general meeting of the Society for
Protection of Children in Western India,
Municipal Corporation Hall, 6.15 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, April 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.
FRIDAY, April 23.

Intermediate Exams. and B. Com. Exams. Re-
sults, University Hall, 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, April 24.

The e.s. "Ranpara" with the English mails
leaves at 1 p.m.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY.
The D.C.M. Society of India has changed
its office to 22-23 Ranchod Bhuvan, Girgaum
Road, Bombay No. 4.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.
A concert programme of Vocal and Instru-
mental Music will be broadcast by Bom-
bay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday)
at 6.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave-length
881 Metres.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO GIRLS' SCHOOL.
The Council of Management of the Chandra
Ramji Hindu Girls' High School state that
the Trustees of the Lalaji Girls' School
Trust have offered a handsome sum to be
awarded as annual scholarships to the stu-
dents of the Chandra Ramji School.

NO SLACKENING OF CONGRESS PROGRAMME.
Dr. D. D. Sathaye has sent the following
telegram to Mahatma Gandhi regarding the
approaching Conference at Subarnati:—
"No slackening of the Congress Congress
programme. Only a Special Congress can in-
terfere. Congress workers expect you to
stand by them."

HOMOEOPATHY IN GERMANY.
It is understood that the Universities of
Frankfurt and Berlin are to establish Chairs
in Homoeopathy and the Prussian Parlia-
ment has recently passed a bill to this
effect. This betokens an entirely new era for
Homoeopathy in a country, where heretofore
has looked upon the homoeopathic method of
treatment as pure "Kurtuscherie."

GAYATRI PURASCHARANA.
The Gayatri Purascharana commenced by
the Brahmins inhabited at Villa Paris on the
15th ult. on account of the Adhika
Krupa will finish on the 22nd inst., and the
Purnahuti ceremony of the Purascharana
has been fixed for three days, that is, on
22nd, 23rd and 24th instants.

The Yajnya Hom Havana ceremony will be
performed for three days and Sunday next
(the 25th instants) will be the last day of the
Purnahuti ceremony.

SUBURBAN DIST. C. C. INVITES APPLICATIONS.
The constituency of the Suburban and
Thana Districts has two seats, one general
and the other reserved for the Marathas on
the Bombay Legislative Council. Those
wishing to offer themselves as candidates of the
Congress Party for any one of these seats are
requested to send in their applications so as
to reach the Suburban District Congress
Committee (C.C. D. N. Wandekar,
Turner Road, Bandra) not later than the
evening of the 21st instants.

The applicants must signify their consent
to the pledge laid down by the All-India
Congress Committee at Delhi in their appli-
cations. The applications so received will
be considered by the Joint Sub-Committee of
the Suburban and Thana District Congress
Committees on the 22nd inst., and the names
selected by their Sub-Committee will be duly
communicated to the Maharashtra Provincial
Congress Committee for adoption.

GAS EXPLOSION.
COMMOTION IN FORT.

Great commotion was caused on Saturday
afternoon in Fort when an underground
explosion took place in Ash Lane, the lane be-
tween the Paper Currency Office and Messrs.
Mulla and Co.

At about 4.15 p.m. dense fumes of gas be-
gan to emit from the road surface followed
by a dull explosion. The explosion accompa-
nied by the suffocating smell of gas attracted
a large number of people to the spot. This
was followed by milder explosions and the
road for nearly 20 yards was either cracked
or the ground uncracked.

An alarm was raised and the Port Fire
Brigade arrived on the scene. For some time
the black dense smoke belching strongly of
coal gas, made it impossible for the Fire Bri-
gade to start repair works. An Emergency
van of the B. E. S. & T. Co. as also the
workmen of the Bombay Gas Company repaired
to the scene.

The explosion was caused by the fusion of
an electric cable coming in contact with a
leaking gas main. The main switches of the
locality were shut off and within an hour
of the occurrence subsided.

Fortunately, there was no casualty this
time, as on a former similar explosion at
Morland Road, two men were fatally injured.

TODAY'S CHARITY CONCERT.

To-day (Monday) at the Cawasji Jehangir
Hall, there will be a grand charity concert,
at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the Happy Home
for the Blind, when there will be a large and
varied programme of Music, Jaltaras, Dr.
Alvaro's organ, Mickey sang, blind boy's
own orchestra etc. Tickets from Rs. 1 to
Rs. 10.

Funds collected will be devoted towards
ameliorating the condition of India's help-
less, homeless blind.

LALAJI ON P. C. C. RESIGNATIONS.

LAHORE, April 17.
On the eve of the departure of Lalaji
pat Rai for Europe he was interviewed on
Friday evening by a press representative
regarding differences in the Executive of
the Punjab Congress Committee. Lalaji
Rai again refused to make a statement on
the subject, but said he and others had not
till then withdrawn their resignations. It
is understood that suggestions for a com-
promise have already been outlined to Lalaji
Rai, but so far as is known no deci-
sions have been taken to end the dispute
—A. P.

"TEMPTRESS" DEFAMATION CASE.

ACCUSED TO MAKE AMENDS.

The report published in Saturday's issue
of the defamation case against K. S. The-
kare, the author, printer and publisher of a
pamphlet entitled the "Temptress," in
which Mr. B. G. Horniman is the complain-
ant was, owing to pressure of space con-
densed. There was no suggestion
of an adjournment for an "amicable"
settlement. Mr. Gadkari the
accused's pleader in his cross-examination
of Mr. Horniman asked him if he was not in
the habit of taking Latif with him in his
motor car wherever he went. Mr. Azad,
Bar-at-law, objected to the question and
the objection was argued. Mr. Gadkari
sought to justify the question by contending
that the accused had relied on the proceed-
ings of the "Chronicle" vs. "Briton" case
which were published in book form and from
which the accused had extracted certain
facts. Mr. Azad warned counsel on the
other side that the persons who had made
insinuations in the "Briton" case with
regard to a favourite servant etc. had been
penalised and asked counsel to confine him-
self strictly to relevant points in the case
before the Court.

Mr. Gadkari argued that although the
allegations made against Mr. Horniman
and Latif in the "Briton" vs. "Chronicle"
case were not proved, there was an impres-
sion in the public mind that those allega-
tions were true. Mr. Horniman himself
admitted that he was particularly fond of
his servant.

Mr. Azad:—Would Mr. Gadkari be able
to prove the statement that Mr. Horniman
used to take Latif wherever he went, which
contained a vile suggestion?

His Worship said that case was over
and the judgment was binding, and Mr.
Gadkari's client could not make any more
reference to it.

Mr. Gadkari:—But the allegations were
so serious that even though they were not
proved they have left a certain impression
in the public mind.

Mr. Azad again warned counsel that he
would have to substantiate what he meant
by the last expression. He appealed to the
Court to check aggravating expressions.

Some argument ensued between Mr.
Gadkari, the accused's pleader and the Mag-
istrate. In the result Mr. Gadkari's
counsel was ruled out and he
was told by the Magistrate that no
questions of a similar character would be
allowed. The Magistrate then suggested
that the accused should consider his position
and might ask for time with a view
to making proper amends to Mr. Horniman.

The defence pleader then said the accused
would like an adjournment to consider his
position. Mr. Azad strongly objected say-
ing that the accused had been twice
given the opportunity to do this
and make amends to the complainant but
his pleader had refused to accept these
opportunities, and that on the contrary he
had said the case would be strongly con-
tested and had come there that day and opened
a line of defence which aggravated the
offence. The case, Counsel said, must go
on. He would not ask his client to agree to
an adjournment. He had his client's strict
instructions that the case should be pursued.
He would, however, leave it to his worship.

After some further discussion the Magis-
trate said he would himself ask Mr. Horni-
man if he would be agreeable that the ac-
cused and his pleader should go to Mr.
Azad's chambers and discuss with him the
conditions on which the accused should
make full amends and satisfy Mr. Horniman.
On the question being put to the com-
plainant Mr. Horniman said that as the
suggestion came from his worship he would
accept it.

The Magistrate addressing accused's
pleader said, "I can tell you I consider
Mr. Horniman will be acting very gener-
ously in accepting such a suggestion."

It was then agreed that the accused and
his pleader should attend Mr. Azad's cham-
bers on Saturday and discuss the terms in
which the accused should make amends to
Mr. Horniman, the case to come on again
in Court on the 19th instants.

GAMBLING DEN-KEEPER FINED.

Ramji Devji (aged 17) was fined at the
Esplanade Police Court on Saturday for
receiving "Satta" bets by Mr. S. S. Rang-
nekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Master Patwardhan of the C.I.D. sent
Ebrahim Adam on April 12 to the accused's
shop at 256, Bazaar Gate Street, and asked
him to lay a bet on a certain game. Ebra-
him reported having done it. A warrant
was issued and Ebrahim again sent to the
shop with a marked rupee note. After a
few failures Ebrahim succeeded in laying a
second bet. Sub-inspector Chowdhari was
also sent for the same purpose. He wrote
the particulars on a piece of paper and han-
ded it to the accused. Mr. Patwardhan then
raided the shop. The accused's attempt to
destroy the slip was frustrated.

The theory of the defence was that Ebra-
him only changed his rupee, while the police
officer handed the rupee as earnest money
for a few articles which he desired to pur-
chase from the accused. The court rejected
the defence.

His Worship imposed a fine of Rs. 100.
ASSISTANT ALSO FINED.

Laxmidas Mavji, who was found inside the
shop at the time of the raid was convicted
of assisting Ramji Devji in keeping a gamb-
ling shop and fined Rs. 50.

WRONGFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

On Saturday morning B. A. Pereira, an
East Indian was arrested on suspicion by
two peons of the Preventive Service in the
Victoria Dock and opium valued at Rs. 2,500
was found on his person.

ST. MICHAEL'S HIGH SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

An interesting function took place on Sun-
day at 6 p.m. at Mahim when the Hon. Sir
Ibrahim Rahimtoola presided over the prize
distribution ceremony of St. Michael's High
School before a large gathering of Catholic
Christians.

Mr. Fredrick Mendonca, Acting Principal,
presented the report of the institution for
the year 1925-26. The High School was
affiliated to the University of Bombay.
Among the distinguished visitors last year
were the Governor-General of Portuguese
India and the late Archbishop of Damann.

As non-Catholics were availing themselves
of the school in an increasing number the ad-
dition of Persian and Sanskrit to the list of
second languages was under contemplation.
BOY SCOUTS' TRIUMPHS.

Referring to the activities in sport he
said:—

Pride of place must be accorded to the
supreme success of our Boy Scouts, 26th
Bombay, who in the Third Annual Athletic
Sports held at the Oval Maidan on Satur-
day 20th February under the auspices of The
Bombay Boy Scouts' Association surpassed
all previous records—Boys Scouts, Wolf
Cubs, Scouts Sisters and all snatching up
all the five glittering trophies on the table
and a box of chocolates. In the First
Annual Wolf Cub Sports held a little later
our boys repeated their success, bagging
the Tiger War Cup and equally dividing
the highest honours of the Championship
with 3rd Bombay. In the very various
Inter-School Competitions conducted by the
Bombay Catholic Educational Society, our
students have rendered excellent account.

We went up two teams one each to the Se-
nior and Junior Cricket Tournaments and
one team to the Junior Hockey Tournament.
All three teams forged ahead to the Finals,
losing the Cups to the superior staying
power of their opponents.

The year closed with 320 students with a
staff of 17 teachers.

PRIZES FOR MISCHIEF.
The Chairman then distributed prizes to
the successful students. One interesting
feature of the prizes was that in the Infant
Class prizes were distributed also to the in-
fants who showed proficiency in mischief,
sleeping, sucking the fingers, dreaming, etc.

The guests were then entertained with a
short play entitled "Inspector for an hour"
which raised a great deal of laughter and
amusement.

The Chairman then thanked the manage-
ment for inviting him to preside over the
interesting function of prize distribution
and hoped that by strenuous perseverance
some day the management would convert it
into a first class Arts College. There was one
thing peculiarly striking about acquiring
knowledge and education and it was that
there was no meanness or selfishness in gain-
ing knowledge. Its characteristics was how-
ever that those who acquired knowledge
would ungrudgingly impart it to others. He
was glad that the management of the St.
Michael's High School were setting a good
example in that direction. He was pleased
to see that the school was holding its own
in the matter of sports as well as in educa-
tion as the combination of the two did not
create jealousy, as their adherents took
activities of life in a sporting spirit.

Thanks to the Chairman proposed by Rev.
The meeting terminated with a vote of
B. F. Mendonca.

RECEIVING SAT-A BETS.
TWO HINDUS FINED.

Ramji Devji, a Hindu was placed before
Mr. S. S. Rangnekar on Saturday at the
Esplanade Police Court on the charge of
receiving Satta bets.

The evidence showed that Inspector Pat-
wardhan of Bombay, C.I.D., sent one of his
men on the 12th instants to the shop of
the accused asking him to bet on certain
figures, which Ibrahim did. A warrant was
then issued and Sub-Inspector Chowdhari
and Ibrahim Adam were again sent to the
shop of the accused to bet on a figure with
a marked rupee. This being done, the shop
was raided and the accused was arrested.

The defence of the accused was that Ibra-
him had changed the rupee to purchase cer-
tain articles.

His Worship convicted the accused on
evidence and fined him Rs. 100.

Lakmidas Mavji who was in the shop at
the time of the raid was then placed before
the Magistrate for assisting Ramji Devji
and fined Rs. 50.

A RAILWAY FATALITY.

On the 6th instants at about 10 a.m. a
local train of G. I. P. Railway was passing
along Sandhurst Road station when the
engine driver saw Khemji Sunderji (56) a
Hindu walking along the railway lines.
The driver shut off the steam and put on
the brakes of the engine, but the buffer of
the engine struck the man he fell down.
The train was stopped and the injured
man was removed to J. J. Hospital, but he
succumbed to his injuries on Friday last,
death being due to septicaemia. At the in-
quest held by the coroner the jury re-
turned a verdict of accidental death.

Khemji Sunderji, a 55 years old Hindu,
who was knocked down by a G. I. P. Rail-
way train at Sandhurst Road on the 6th
instants died at the J. J. Hospital on Sat-
urday. At an inquest held by the Coroner,
it was alleged that Khemji was walking
along the railway lines. The driver of the
train which was coming towards Bombay
saw Khemji and put on his brakes, but not
before the man had been knocked down. His
left arm was cut off and he was taken to the
J. J. Hospital.

The jury recorded a verdict of accidental
death.

The Scotland-England international was
played in sunny weather. The ground was
soft and the attendance numbered 50,000.
—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN ART.

MR. RAHAMIN'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Students'
Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union
and Young Men's Parsi Association, Mr. S.
Faizee Rahamin addressed a largely attend-
ed public meeting on "Indian Art" at the
Marwari Vidyalya Hall on Sunday evening.
Many prominent ladies and gentlemen
including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, attended.
Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law presided.

Mr. Jayakar in opening the proceedings
said that the lecture of the evening was to
be the third of a series, and the speaker of
the evening was too well-known to the
art-loving public of Bombay to need any
introduction.

Mr. Rahamin addressing the gathering,
deplored the attitude of the people in India
towards Indian art, and said that foreigners
were always careful to make a distinction
between their own and other Countries' art.
He did not mean to say that it was good
or bad.

ART AND NATURE.

Speaking on the aim of Indian art, Mr.
Rahamin said that art depended more on
the power of a fertile imagination, and it
was never restricted to mere representation
of truth to nature in India. Imitation,
mere imitation of natural beauty, was no
art. It found no place in the vision of an
Indian artist to whom nature was not a
revelation but only a veil behind which ideal
and true art was hidden. Indian art was
always suggestive, and it took those who
carefully looked at it far away in the
world of high imagination.

Comparing ancient Indian art with the
modern one, Mr. Rahamin said that the
former was much more imaginative and
greater than the latter, the ideal of which
was quite limited. He compared the finest
of Michael Angelo's productions with Ajanta
and said that the latter would certainly
appeal to an Indian more, as it had a
definite ideal.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.
The speaker then proceeded to show the
magic lantern slides of the pictures of
Indian art of different stages in history.
The pictures of the Ajanta caves were par-
ticularly charming, and the speaker com-
mented at length on the free expression of
ideal art in it. He complained that the
Bombay School of Art had not supplied him
with certain representative pictures which
he wanted to screen before the audience
that night. After all the slides were screen-
ed the speaker inquired of the audience
whether any one of them desired to put him
any questions.

Mr. J. Lalaka, himself an artist, said that
the speaker had not given sound reasons for
his abhorrence of the modern Indian art.
Modern Indian art, he said, if not superior
to the ancient one, was certainly such as
could be compared with it. He could not
see any truth in the argument advanced by
the lecturer that modern art was only a
copy or imitation of ancient Indian art.

Another Mr. Lalaka advanced the same
arguments and said that they should not be
led away by fine oratory or phraseology.

A CHALLENGE.

Mr. Fernandes of the Bombay School
of Art, said that the charge laid by Mr.
Rahamin against this institution was not
true. He tried to prove by screening four
slides brought by him showing the work of
some of the students of the School that
ancient art as modernised was far superior.
He challenged Mr. Rahamin to prove the
defects of the art work on the screen. Mr.
Rahamin described some defects of the
pictures only to receive a retort from Mr.
Fernandes that the work was the one done
by the students and not the masters of art.

Mr. Rahamin, thereupon, explained his
ideas on modern Indian art and said that
he was not opposed to modern Indian art
at all; but he only believed that ancient
Indian art was superior and more imagina-
tive than the modern one.

ART GREATER THAN PATRIOTISM.
The Chairman said, art was a very tech-
nical subject, and one need not necessarily
agree or disagree with the lecturer. Art
was greater than patriotism and it knew
no geographical boundaries. He knew, but
little of art, and as such he thought that
Mr. Rahamin wanted modern Indian art
only to be inspired by the ancient one. It
was a problem wrapped up in psychology; and
it was impossible to recast ancient art like
that of Ajanta without having another
Ajanta to inspire it.

Art in India, Mr. Jayakar added, was as
captured as the people of India were with
a bureaucracy, aided by a dynasty consist-
ing of three Indian Ministers, keeping the
people in slavery. No free art could be
produced because, after all, art and the
artist were a mere creation of the people
of the times. Mr. Jayakar, concluding,
again thanked the speaker.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman
brought the proceedings to an end.

BIT OFF THE NOSE IN REVENGE.

Ramsingh Narainsingh, who bit off Shan-
lal Bhagwandas' nose about a month ago,
was sentenced on Saturday to six months'
rigorous imprisonment. The victim was
standing near the Bhuleswar fire brigade
station in Bombay on the afternoon of March
15, when the accused bit off his nose. He
was arrested while running away. Shanlal
was confined to bed for three months.

Ramsingh, when prosecuted by Deputy
Inspector Long at the Esplanade Police
Court, Ramsingh stated in defence that
Shanlal bit his nose a few months ago dur-
ing a scuffle over a smoking "ganja" and
that he now wreaked his vengeance on him.
Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency
Magistrate, sent Ramsingh to jail.

BOMBAY'S HOUSING PROBLEM

CHAWLS FOR WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi, a Retired Assis-
tant Engineer of the Bombay Municipality,
gave a lecture on the "Housing Problem in
the City of Bombay," on Saturday evening
at the Framji Cowaji Institute, Dhoobi
Tala, under the auspices of the Engineers'
and Architects' Association, Bombay, when
Mr. J. A. Addyman, M.L.C., presided.

Mr. Joshi said that from the Census
figures of the last two decades ending 1921
and other authoritative reports, it had been
ascertained that there were in all 72,764
persons not normally provided for at the
end of the year 1920.

The yearly increase of population accord-
ing to the Census figures being 20,000, the
total increase between 1.1.21 and 31.3.25 was
55,000. Adding this to the number not
normally provided for, viz., 72,764, the total
number for whom new accommodation was
necessary at the end of March 1925 was
(72,764 plus 55,000) 127,764.

Against this the actual number provided
with house accommodation during this
period comes to 124,224 leaving 33,480 per-
sons not normally provided for at the end
of March, 1925.

Adding to this the number of vacancies
in the Development Department's Chawls,
viz., 12,500 tenements, i.e., 50,375 persons,
the total number unprovided for as 88,855.

If the last four years' poor progress of
building operations continued, it would
still take five years more to accommodate
all, and ease the situation to the 1911 stan-
dard. This was on the supposition that the
12,500 tenements of the Development De-
partment that were all lying vacant get all
filled up, and the population does not in-
crease meanwhile.

APATHY OF WORKING CLASSES.
Judging, however, from the apathy of the
working class to occupy these tenements, the
chances of these occupation appeared to be
very few and unless measures were taken
to make them popular, the position would
be considerably worse.

The non-occupation of these chawls by the
working classes for whom they had been
built seemed to be due to various reasons
such as absence of windows and separate
bathrooms, the distance of the chawls from
the working quarters and the rent. The
first two had been and were being provided
and this would no doubt make the chawls
more attractive than before. As regards
the third, transit facilities were necessary.

The Development Department had been
trying to make them popular by providing
windows, stairs and reducing the rents.

RENT MOST IMPORTANT.
It was, however, the rent that played the
most important part. A working class man
did not look so much to sanitary quarters
as to low rents. He would not leave his
hovel so long as he got cheaper accommoda-
tion there than in chawls, built on sanitary
principles by the Development Department.
The disinclination of the Working Classes
to occupy these Chawls was also in some
measure due to the Rent Act. The protec-
tion afforded by this Act to the proper class-
es was no doubt a blessing in the case of
those who can not find quarters suitable
to their habit of living. In the case of the
Working Classes, however, for whom special
provision had been made at enormous cost
the Rent Act acted otherwise and fostered
the slum area where the Working Class
sticks to, no matter whether he suffers or
degenerates in health by living there so
long as he has lesser rent. But the slum
area was a fruitful source of diseases. The
matter required the immediate and most
serious attention of both the Government
as well as the people of Bombay to employ
all remedial measures necessary to get the
Development Chawls occupied and thus re-
lieve congestion and make the city healthier.

It was shocking to see that at Worli alone
there are about 118 Chawls said to be lying
vacant out of 121.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES.
Speaking of the transport facilities none
had yet been provided except the running
of the Harbour Branch Electric Railway and
the opening of the Dadar Overbridge after
years and years of waiting. But even these
conveniences were not made easy of access.
The former had its Gowari Station which
served the newly established Parsi Colony
at Dadar. This station instead of being
constructed close to the public road near
the Leper Asylum was isolated in the fields
further away from the road thus necessitat-
ing a longer walk to reach it. This incon-
venience could well be rectified by diverting
the straight from the Portuguese Church
at Matunga to the Station which would
avoid a circuitous travel along the road
touching the Leper Asylum and the tem-
porary passage through the field. As re-
gards the latter, viz., the Overbridge it
had no communication at all with the B.B.
& C.I. Railway Dadar Station except by a
long roundabout detour through Dadar
Kumbharwade with reverse turn to the
station which no pedestrian would ever care
to take. This Overbridge should have been
so located or if that were not convenient
both the G.I.P. and B.B. Railway Stations
should have been so remodelled as to
bring them within easy reach of the Over-
bridge by means of Ramps running down to
the Platforms direct.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.
The chairman in his concluding remarks
congratulated the lecturer on his comprehen-
sive and instructive lecture on a subject
of great absorbing interest to the middle
and lower class citizens of Bombay. After
endowing the remarks of the lecturer on
the several aspects of the subject, he spoke
at length on cheaper travelling facilities as
being the only solution for relieving the
congestion of Bombay by stimulating its re-
sidents to move out to the suburban area
for residential purposes. He concluded by
saying that, from the point of view of trans-
port facilities, he thought Bombay lagged
far behind the other advanced cities of the
world.

The meeting terminated with a vote of
thanks to the chairman and the lecturer.

STRIKE AND LOCKOUT

ROUBLE IN COLABA MILL.

SUPERINTENDENT STONED.

The strike of 300 weavers of the Colaba
Land and Weaving Mill as announced in the
"Chronicle" on Saturday culminated in the
"losing down" of the mill for two days owing
to the turbulent attitude adopted by some
of the workmen. On Friday afternoon after
the weavers downed tools the Superintendent
and the men surrounded his car.

They demanded re-starting of the 40 looms
which were closed down but the Superinten-
dent pleaded trade depression and promised
to re-start as soon as conditions should im-
prove. This, however, did not satisfy the
operatives. They let the Superintendent's
car go but afterwards threw stones at the
mill premises and smashed some window-
panes and also injured a watchman who at-
tempted to restore order.

POLICE CALLED IN.
Consequently the management had to re-
quisition police assistance to disperse the
rowdy element. On Saturday a posse of
constables was posted at the mill premises to
maintain order. The following notice was
posted declaring a lock out by the manage-
ment:—

Notice is hereby given that the manage-
ment are reluctantly compelled to close the
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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1926.

THE WRONG WAY.

High hopes must in all probability have been aroused by one of the last decrees of the Reading Regime—the announcement of a Royal Commission to investigate into the perennial problem of Indian agriculture. We are, we confess, unable to profess unqualified admiration for this exclusive patent of the bureaucracy, as not all the uses to which such Royal Commission are put can merit absolute and unadulterated approval. To the chiefs of the bureaucracy whose sole object is to do nothing and yet maintain all the pomp and pretence of the utmost pressure of business—a Commission is doubly serviceable, since it frequently helps to devise excellent catchwords for mystifying the none-too-clear intelligence of the masses, and at the same time provide the most ornamental, lucrative and innocuous employment for the superannuated big-wigs whose day is done but who are yet too greedy to retire to their well-merited obscurity. The Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture is no exception to the rule. If we are to judge from the composition of this most widely advertised body, when life-long and devoted students of the agrarian question in the country like Dr. Mann are left out—probably because they have an inconvenient knack of being unmanageable by the secretariat wire-pullers,—and when utter strangers to the entire question are jockeyed into the business and provided with a pretence to make a few thousands more at the expense of India,—we may be sure the Commission has been from its very start carefully doctored and thoroughly inoculated against the very possibility of doing anything substantial, to promote the true welfare of agriculture and agriculturists in India.

We have recurred to this question not only because the problem is made topical by the announcement of the Commission, but also because the material we see accumulating every year for improvement is so immense and amazing in all directions. Take, for example, the fortieth issue of the Agricultural Statistics of India for 1923-24. A slender volume with a mass of unco-ordinated, and often unintelligible, figures, it nevertheless provides serious food for reflection to the student of Indian economic questions. India is admittedly a very poor country, perhaps the poorest in the world; and yet the potential wealth of the country seems to be immense, if only it had one of God's greatest blessings, a truly sympathetic National Government intent only on promoting the real well-being of the people. India has, for example, 664.5 million acres of which only 222.5, or barely a third, are actually under cultivation. Even allowing for land which is not available for cultivation on account of its being covered with rivers, roads, forests, and the like, there is at least another third of the total area of the country available for cultivation which is yet not brought under the plough. Why? Were this land added to that already in cultivation, the starvation point at which the country is working to-day would be avoided, even granting that the land not now under cultivation is incapable of yielding at the same rate as the land which has already been reclaimed is yielding. In this assumption we are doing great injustice to the soil still awaiting the enterprise of the cultivator whose match for intuitive perception of the qualities of the soil, for knowledge, experience and patience it is hard to find in any part of the world. For even on the lands now cultivated, the production per unit is far, far below the corresponding production of the same articles in other countries which are far more poorly endowed by nature than this ancient home of the gods and heroes. What then is the explanation of this yet uncultivated, though cultivable, third of the soil of India? For our part, we have no hesitation in holding

the Land Revenue and Land Tenure Policy of the Government of India to be solely responsible, in the ultimate analysis, for this woe of state of things; since even the proverbial poverty of the Indian agriculturist is due, in our opinion, to the rack-renting that goes on in the name of land revenue and irrigation charges all over India, except possibly in the case of those few happy mortals who have obtained perpetually settled land as their birthright. Whether or not this belief of the Indian Nationalist is correct ought to be the first problem the recently appointed Commission should be called on to investigate; and yet this is the one point most carefully withdrawn from its purview. We cannot understand the underhand springs of governmental action in this regard for this is not the first time they have precluded the consideration of this question even by their own packed commission of pinch-becked experts. Surely, while such a state of things endures, Government can scarcely expect that whole-hearted co-operation from the people and their spokesmen, without which enterprises like these seem pre-ordained to be failures.

While this problem of problems remains excluded from the consideration of the Commission, it is immaterial, relatively speaking, what subsidiary issues are taken up for investigation. Of course, there are plenty of such issues. The figures, for example, of the proportion of the area sown to the total area in each province, compared with the population per hundred acres in each province cannot but suggest the most intriguing reflections to any one who casts an eye on these figures. For, leaving aside the small enclave of the Delhi Province, the most widely cultivated province is that of Agra and Oudh, the home and birthplace since ages past of all the historical empires of Hindustan, where 52 out of every 100 acres are sown with crops, while in our own province only 39 acres out of every 100 meet with the same fate. Bombay, it is true, has only 59 persons to every 100 acres sown while the United Provinces have 127, and Bengal has 201,—the most densely populated province in the Empire from this point of view. The statistics of the area under irrigation and the crops raised on that area, together with the returns derived by Government from these irrigation works, make another most fascinating section of the information contained in volumes like the one under review. Of the 45 million acres irrigated, Government canals helped 19.6 million acres, while wells ministered to 10 3/4 million more. The rivalry between wells and large canals ought to make the most interesting as it is the most acute problem of Indian agriculture and its students, especially in view of the rumours of the commercial as well as agricultural failures of the great spectacular irrigation projects like the Sukkur Barrage in this Presidency. The relative strength of food-crops and non-food crops, which seem to be steadily trespassing on ground that ought to be reserved primarily for food-production is another phenomenon of agrarian life in India that will tax the ingenuity of the Commission to the utmost. But not one of these problems could we repeat, be satisfactorily tackled while the central issue of all these questions remains obstinately excluded from the scope of the Commission's reference. If Government genuinely desire a real study of the agrarian problem in India in all its aspects and complexities, they have yet time to revise their fatally limited reference to the Commission on Indian Agriculture. We have no hope of sanity reviving at the eleventh hour in our bureaucratic chiefs but they cannot at least say they were not warned while it was yet time to rectify their blunder.

A NATION IN TRAVAIL.

China with her wonderful power of resistance to every serious disturbance of social and political order is likely again to have some sort of stable Government. The worn-out Kuomintang or so-called People's Party, which had become a hot-bed of intrigues, has been obliged to lay down the reins of power and its armies have quietly evacuated Peking, its turbulent elements making a show of fight to save their face. The Manchurian War-Lord, Chang Tso-Lin, has declared that he has no wish at all to come over to Peking and take a hand in the actual work of Government and Tuan Chi Ju will be free to show any real ability he possesses as the head of the Executive while the administration is being remodelled. Wu Pei-fu will have a dominating influence in the process of reconstruction and the European Powers will be put to their test, as regards their oft-repeated assurances about wanting to give a real helping hand to China, at this juncture when the young Chinese Nationalists are desirous of having a real representative Government backed with solid military strength and are equally keen to assert the independence of China and her right to free herself from vexatious and humiliating foreign control. The discussions over the Tariff will very probably be again resumed. Young China wants to assert itself and we shall hear more about inter-provincial quarrels because as an American observer who has closely studied Chinese conditions very recently, says, free speech is not an abstract principle in China but an accepted way of adjusting things. We are informed by European Press agencies of the differences in outlook between one Tschun and another, differences which they are apt to settle by force of arms, but we must remember that the country is realising again the necessity of having a strong stable Central Government. Will the European Powers prevent the creation of such a Government by their diplomacy or will they genuinely help China? This is the question which interests us in India most.

PROBLEM OF THE BHILS.

ARE THEY NON-HINDUS?

(BY S. LAXMIDAS SRIKANT.)

The Bhils are one of the aboriginal tribes like the Mundas and Oraons of Chota Nagpur, the Santals in Bengal, Bihar and Assam, Hos and Khasis in Assam valleys, Kaliparaj's near home, (Dhodia, Chodhira, Dublas, Nayakads) Varli and Katkar's, who number one crore and sixty lakhs i.e., about five per cent of the total population of India. We are, however, here concerned only with one of the tribes e.g. the Bhils, who number nineteen lakhs and whose habitat lies in mountain fastnesses in Rajputana, the Panch Mahals, Khandesh and the Dangs (especially in the desert area of Thar Parker in Sindh). To a stranger in search of the habitat of the Bhils, it is easy to point out from the map of the Bombay Presidency, cutting off Gujarat with its adjoining territories, Malwa, Rajputana, Sindh and Khandesh, the mountain ranges of Aravali, Vindhya, Satpura and Rajpala and Northern wing of the Sahyadris. Paining a deep colour line along these ranges and giving it a light shade westward and southward will bring one to the exact abode of Bhils who have with progress of times left the mountain fastnesses and who have begun to settle on plains near cities and towns. The exception of Thar Parker in Sindh can be explained from the fact that some of the Bhils when they were hunted down from Rajputana easily secured the wild desert of Thar Parker where they settled down undisturbed by any outside agency. Naturally, this fact of the location of the Bhil habitation running collaterally along mountain ranges and coterminous with the Ghats round about Rajputana spurs our curiosity to peep into the early history of this tribe.

Ancient Masters of India

By an irony of fate all the books on Indian history make no reference worth the name to any of the aboriginal tribes, the real masters of our land before the advent of the Aryans. Roy Bahadur Sarat Chandra Roy rightly observes: "The historian of India generally dismisses from consideration these and other aboriginal tribes as an unclaimed, ignoble horde who occupy the background of Indian history as those who covered the land to prepare the soil for better forms of life. A thick curtain of mystery hangs over the antiquities of these prehistoric tribes and these are the very people whose remote ancestors were once masters of the Indian soil, whose joys and sorrows once made up the history of the Indian Peninsula." Mythological evidence and references in modern history are too insufficient to spin out the continuous thread of their history. The Aborigines themselves are ashamed to trace their ancestry before the all-dazzling light of the modern civilization. Besides they have little power of expression.

Aryo-Dravidian Stock.

We may not enter into the controversial question as to what the cradle of the Aryan civilization was and its date. The Neolithic and the Palaeolithic man may have been evolved here in India thousands of years back as can be inferred from the recent discovery by an American professor of the fossils on the Shivalik ranges of the Himalayas. We may not care for the dogmatic assertion that the Vedic period dates from 3,000 B.C. or 5,000 B.C. or the clue of another remarkable discovery of the Archaeological Department at Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in Sind, which

according to Prof. Sayce, "opens up a new historical vista and is likely to revolutionise our ideas of Indian civilisation," and proves conclusively the traces of Sumnerian civilisation of 3,000 B.C. in India. The word Dasu occurring so often in the unimpeachable authority, the Rig-veda, is a word of Dravidian origin. That the Dravidians were the forerunners of the Aryans is now not an open question and the words Dasu and Asur (the Assyrians) came to be applied as terms of contempt by Aryans to all those aboriginal tribes which thwarted their onward march. "The Dravidian, the most primitive of the Indian type, occupies the oldest geological formation of India." The population of India may be said to belong to a branch of Caucasian race in contrast with the Ethiopian or Negroid, or Mongolian types and to that branch belong both the Dravidian and the Aryan stocks. But the admixture that went on between different races in India at different periods resulted in seven main divisions as anthropologists and ethnologists have enumerated. The Bhils are said to belong ethnologically to the Aryo-Dravidian stock as distinct from the Indo-Aryans of the Punjab, Seytho-Dravidians of Gujarat and purely Dravidians in Central India and Southern India.

In Hindu mythology Bhils are prominently mentioned as being befriended as devout devotees by the heroes of the Aryan race. The story of the single-minded devotion of Aiklavita towards the imaginary mud-image of Dronacharya, who would not condescend to teach archery to a Bhil boy as a co-student of Arjuna, is even to-day the source of inspiration to many a youth. In the famous epic, Ramayan, the historical narrative of the Aryan conquests hundreds of years back, we read the touching story of Sabari—the old Bhil beggar woman, forlorn and bereft of clothing,—offering berries to Shree Ramachandra who out of fulness of love, eats them and his heart's content disregarding the wild fruits and the wild race of the woman, Valmiki, the poet laureate of ancient India, is considered to be of Bhil birth. He has immortalised his name as an author of the beautiful epic, the Ramayan.

Attitude of Aryans.

Are not these signs enough to show us that the Aryans considered it to be their religious duty to uplift the Bhils and they were ever ready to receive them with open hands into the 'Hindu' fold?

The medieval history is not so resplendent with such episodes of friendship and love of the cultured classes towards the aborigines, showing steadily but unmistakable evolution of Hinduism or 'Hindutva' as Mr. Savarkar has called it in his book of the same title.

The Bhils are descended from Goho, son of Ajanubahu, son of Kaij, King of Abu, though the traditional history traces their ancestry to Vena, the Chief of Kolarian race, one of the divisions of the Dravidians to which belong the Mundas and Gonds. In Gujarat, as in Rajputana and Khandesh the whole hilly country was once in the hands of the Bhils, as is evidenced to-day from the tottering remnants of such small States as Sakbura and Dangs. Until the close of the eleventh century Ashval, the site of the city of Ahmedabad, was in the hands of a Bhil Chief. Dynasties of Anahilavad Bhils are referred to as guards and plunderers. In the times of Siddharaj Bhils appear as allies. There is still the inexorable custom among the small States of Jhabua, Vansava, Dongerpur, that at the coronation ceremony the Bhil has the prior right of anointing the King with a 'tilak'.

(To Be Continued.)

LESS TALK : MORE WORK.

The National Week has gone leaving behind the memories of visits to some bright little islands of sincere activity in this desert of depression and indifference and despair in which Bombay has sunk. As a worker may I not remind the many who just wandered into Congress House during the National Week celebrations to inquire casually what it was all about, with the air of revellers who are out for an evening's enjoyment, that it will be worth their while not to consider politics as if it were a film episode! The few that are keen work a good deal to promote nationalist activity. But if they want to persuade the many to see the necessity of putting in actual work, it is not necessary for them to have a sense of proportion. The many, as we all know, are ready to vote and to vote for the Congress candidates. But the few cannot leave them at that. They must exert themselves to bring them round to the view that what is required is less talk and more work. Talking can be done by those who imagine that Swaraj can be obtained by moving resolutions or by practising the art of proposing amendments. But work must be done by those who think along the lines laid down by Gandhiji by those who believe that conscious and disciplined self-effort alone will bring Swaraj. I regret to notice that we discuss in our Congress Committee far too often about rules and regulations. Surely we ought to know better by this time.

A WORKER.

TRIFLES.

There were days when we indulged in the pastime of company promoting. Unfortunately, that sort of a pastime is a real pastime to the few who possess the shrewdness to pocket what they can get as promoters and leave the share-holders to lament to each other how foolish they all were in trusting others.

Now we have another set of people indulging in another kind of pastime. All kinds of leaders want to start political parties. There are some who want to effect a combination of ailing groups who seek mutual assistance and hope to wreck the Congress by practising the type of co-operation which consists in crying out for the benefit of the whole world how incapable we Indians are.

There are other leaders who want to have no Combinations and Coalitions. They want something novel and fresh. Sir Abdur Rahim is presumably not content with the Muslim League's brand in Bengal. High ideals have invaded him and he sees in the birth of a Bengal Muslim Party which he has brought about a means to achieve the "true ideal of a government of the people by the people and for the people."

In these days there appears to be a lot of confusion in anti-Congress circles about certain verbs. When they want to say "promote" they write "permit". And explanations follow. There is evidently a confusion also about the meaning of the time-worn phrase, "true ideal". Sir Abdur Rahim may repeat the copy-book maxim about government by the people but his ideal is the promotion of communal interests.

Mr. Robert Lynd, the well-known literary critic, remarks that all Government is based on the illusion that there are a number of wise men in the world. I would invite him to visit India so that he can learn about a particular Government which

Notes of the Day.

South Africa's Opportunity

Mr. C. F. Andrews is more hopeful on the eve of his return to his adopted motherland from his mission in South Africa to state the Indian case before the Hertzog Government there than he was a fortnight ago. He has been impressed by the fairness, as he calls it, with which those in authority received his statement of the Indian view-point. We shall, indeed, be glad to notice any signs of sanity dawning amongst the South African Whites regarding the approach towards a solution of the Indian problem. Mr. Andrews thinks that precipitate action in the matter will not be taken by the South African Government because "the geographical proximity of South Africa to India" tells against any such hurried step. To people who are far too saturated with racial and colour prejudice questions like geographical proximity do not appeal but considering that India herself is against allowing any emigration to South Africa that country may yet see the necessity of doing the right thing by her nationals.

The Right Way.

Every patriotic Indian, everybody who sincerely wishes that some practical method may be found of avoiding the recurrent communal misunderstandings which break out in riots like those at Calcutta will welcome the news that Hindu and Muslim leaders at Allahabad are busy in the right manner to rid the city of communal friction. Our correspondent mentions that 113 Hindus and 126 Muslims have issued a joint appeal exhorting the people to help in the eradication of the communal virus. The appeal suggests the formation of Hindu-Muslim Dals in various quarters of the city. The members of these Dals or volunteer corps will be enjoined to take steps to prevent the spread of provocative and false rumours. This is the right way, and the only practical way to proceed in the matter. If Lucknow had such Volunteers Corps in which members of all the communities served and co-operated in the preservation of communal amity, it would have been spared the distressing spectacle of false rumours almost leading to a disturbance simply because a tongue made too much noise over a cobbled street. And what is true of Lucknow is true of other cities in India. Cooperation amongst us is the only way to prevent communal mischief.

In Forgiving Mood.

Sir H. S. Gour, who is a Party by his side in the Central Provinces is in forgiving mood. "I do not blame the masses", he says in a frank talk with a representative of the Nagpur Liberal journal, the 'Hitivada'. Those poor fellows, the innocent ryots of this country, are kept in abysmal ignorance of the wisdom which the Liberals or the Coalitionists or the Responsivists keep bottled up with them but which they are unwilling to dispense. Sir H. S. Gour wonders why they do not. He cannot find fault with the vast majority of people in the country, who "listen to the one party which is organised". He laments over the result. In his opinion "the verdict against the rest goes by default". If that is so, why do not the pillars of the New Coalition come out and try to convert the masses to their anti-Congress views? Sir H. S. Gour will not perhaps help them. With the elections coming on soon he has discovered that he is practically a Swarajist. And then even if he were willing to help them it appears to be a difficult job. As he himself points out the Coalitionists are not in the habit of coming out in public. He says "they must show themselves more often at meetings than they have been doing of late." This is admirable advice, but we would add that they must not mind being heckled.

Another Sample.

It was stated over and again in the recent Assembly debates that in the matter of appointments the policy of the Railway Board was rapid Indianisation. Sir Charles Innes gave many assurances to that effect. We commented recently on the methods of Indianisation which the Government of India pursued in the case of Colonel Chaudhri who was passed over in favour of a European member of the I. M. S. when the Surgeon-Generalship in Madras became vacant. Another sample of the methods of Indianisation by importing European officers is given by an announcement in the columns of the 'Electric Review' of London that a Deputy Transportation Superintendent (Tractor) for the G. I. P. Railway is required. One of the qualifications demanded from the applicants is that they must be "European British subjects". Did the Railway Board care to ascertain first whether there were no Indians of the requisite technical qualifications in India. And even if they did, what right had they in shutting out, only out of a racial bias, Indians abroad who may show themselves eligible?

holds the illusion that all wise men can be found only amongst the Heaven-born, the I.C.S. who tell one another that they are the best Service in the world.

Constable (to old Professor who has witnessed the motor smash): "You say you saw the accident, Sir. What was the number of the car that knocked this man down?"

Professor: "I'm afraid I've forgotten it. But I remember noticing that it was multiplied by itself, the cube root of the product would be equal to the sum of the digits reversed."

WATFARER.

COAL CRISIS

INTERNATIONAL MINERS' FEDERATION'S RESOLVE.

TO STAND BY BRITISH MINERS.

LONDON, April 16. The International Miners' Federation unanimously passed today a resolution declaring that the only way of emerging from the international coal crisis was to examine the international system of production and distribution and affirming complete solidarity of Federation with the British miners in the present dispute. The resolution expressed the Federation's readiness in event of trouble to take measures to prevent exportation of coal to Britain. In the event of an international strike the Federation would recommend that the strike be not discontinued before the national associations were satisfied that sufficient grounds for resuming work had been found in all countries involved in conflict and the Federation would act as a strike committee for all countries.—Reuter.

ANTI-STRIKE DEMONSTRATION.

20,000 WOMEN PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, April 17. The largest demonstration of women since the days of the suffragettes was carried out under the auspices of Women's Guild of Empire today, when 20,000 women marched from the City to Albert Hall to participate in an anti-strike meeting. The gathering was composed of all classes of the community. A large proportion of the demonstrators reached the metropolis in special trains and cars-a-banc from Scotland, Wales and provinces. There was some display of unsympathetic feeling.—Reuter.

THE "GENERAL" ARRIVES. Music included women's bagpipe and band. Each group of the processionists carried banners bearing anti-strike slogans in more or less incomprehensible national language and dialects of their own area. A small group was led by three fashionably dressed women, in shooting kit, who rested on their shooting sticks during the formation of procession, while another marcher, who completed a five-mile walk, was an 82-year old Northumbrian fish-wife. A noisy scene greeted the arrival of "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond, her chief supporters assembling at the point on horseback, and a section of the crowd lining the pavement hissing and denouncing them. Among the horsewomen who acted as outriders or marshals were one of the Duchess of York's bridesmaids and several members of the Whaddon Hunt.

"LAND OF HOPE AND GLORY." The men attempted to hold a meeting at the head of the procession just before it started, but the police moved them on. The march was watched by dense crowds all along the route, and the marchers were subjected to cries and groans from the men marching alongside, distributing bills, setting out the case for miners, and engineers and demanding the establishment of Soviets in England. The mounted police prevented a few of their attempts to break ranks.

A slight scuffle occurred at the Hyde Park corner between a knot of Communists and British Fascists in which the latter captured two flags. As the procession neared Albert Hall, the women started London's craze song, "Valencia". Outside the Hall rill feelings were expressed in the form of booing and cheering and singing the National Anthem, and the "Land of Hope and Glory" countered by the "Red Flag."

LOCK-OUTS AND STRIKES DENOUNCED.

Resolutions were passed at Albert Hall denouncing lock-outs and strikes, the speakers including the wives of a South Wales Miner, a Louth Railway employee, and a Glasgow engineer, after which subscriptions for the cause exceeding £6,000 were presented to the new President of the Guild, Lady Muriel Gore Browne.

ENGINEERING CRISIS IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 16. Engineering crisis which was threatened if the Conference of Engineering employers and Trade Unions on national demand of pounds increase in weekly wage failed, has been reached. Trade Unions are now considering the question of authorising strike ballot in London districts.—Reuter's Special.

A MARVELLOUS COUNTRY.

LORD READING OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, April 18. "India, I can assure you, is a marvellous country," said Lord Reading in an interview on his arrival in London. "In spite of all difficulties and troubles, I never had moments of regret for what I had gone through. He voiced with emotion his gladness to be back in England, but "I cannot pretend that I left the scene of my recent labours without regret." "Continuing, he said that in view of the position he now occupied he had to refrain from public critical observations, but he would say it was a mistake to talk despondently about India and its future. "Do not take a dark view in speaking and writing about India. It is much better proposition than most people think."—Reuter.

SIR LESLIE WELSON.

KING GRANTS AUDIENCE.

LONDON, April 16. His Majesty the King received Sir Leslie Wel-

HOPE OF A FAVORABLE SETTLEMENT

MR. ANDREWS ON S. AFRICAN QUESTION.

ADVANTAGES OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

CAPE TOWN, April 16. Mr. C. F. Andrews, interviewed by Reuter, prior to his sailing from Durban by the s.s. "Karagola" said that he left South Africa with a greater hope of a favourable settlement of the Indian question than when he landed four months ago. At the same time he learnt during his stay that the Indian situation was still critical, and that the postponement of the Bill pending the Conference was still uncertain. But there were many forces working in that direction. He had been impressed by the fairness with which those in authority received his statement of the Indian case and also by the earnestness with which they entered into every detail of the question. His own hope for a favourable settlement, such as it was, had been based on the conviction that the geographical proximity of India to South Africa would lead to a precipitate action being taken.

The economic, commercial and strategic advantages involved in friendly relations would outweigh the desire to find the solution of all the difficulties by taking a short cut. Since all possible fear of further immigration from India had been removed by India's own free will and consent, these advantages were likely to be larger the longer the whole subject was considered.—Reuter.

INDIAN DEPUTATION LEAVES CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, April 17. Cape Town.—The whole of the Indian Commission departed from Cape Town today. They were given a very cordial farewell by the representatives of Government. A large gathering of Indians was present to see them off, and their railway coaches were filled with gifts of fruits and flowers. Sir Deyprasad and Riza Ali thanked their friends for the kindness shown them in South Africa.

The Commission sails from Beira on 30th April, and arrives in Bombay on 15th May.—Reuter.

"THE NORGE."

LANDS IN LENINGRAD 'IN DARKNESS

LENINGRAD.—"The Norge" landed in darkness assisted by searchlights. Three hundred soldiers of the Red Army towed the dirigible to the hanger. Representatives of the Soviet Government, the Academy of Science, Foreign Consuls, delegates of various bodies and a crowd of peasants awaited its arrival since the early morning, while a squadron of Soviet aeroplanes ceaselessly patrolled in the horizon.

The anxiety was increased by the failure to establish wireless communication owing to unfavourable meteorological conditions. Aeronauts explained that the delay was due to its losing its bearings in the fog.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE.

SIR A. C. CHATTERJEE CONFERS WITH MANCHESTER MAGNATES.

LONDON, April 16. Sir Atul Chatterjee is leaving for Genoa on Sunday to attend the meeting of the Preparatory International Industrial Conference. He has now replaced Sir Louis Kerzner as representative of India on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The change is of some constitutional significance since Sir A. Chatterjee under the direct orders from the Government of India has recently been to Manchester and informally conferred with the members of the Chamber of Commerce on the subjects of mutual interest to India and Lancashire, for instance, the Japanese competition in cotton market.—Reuter.

son, Governor of Bombay in audience today. Later, Sir Leslie had luncheon with His Majesty.—Reuter.

LORD READING IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 17. Lord and Lady Reading arrived in London from India today, and were welcomed by the representatives of the King and Prime Minister and by Lord Birkenhead and Lord Incheape, and also by a representative of Mr. Lloyd George, and a host of officials and friends. An Indian lady decorated her Ladyship with garland of flowers. There was much hand-shaking and congratulating. Lord Reading looked well, and said his wife was very much better after her operation.

Interviewed, Lord Reading said he did not know what he was going to do just at the moment. He was enjoying having nothing to do and little to think about. He regarded his term of office in India as a very great year for him, and that he would be only too glad if the period had been of any advantage to the country and its people.—Reuter.

WARMLY WELCOMED BY ROWD. A gratifying feature of the reception accorded to Lord and Lady Reading on their arrival was the warm greetings of the crowd, who had assembled along the route from the station to their homes.—Reuter.

BENGAL MUSLIM PARTY.

SIR A. RAHIM'S NEW MOVE.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OUTLINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) CALCUTTA, April 16. The following is the manifesto issued by the Muslim Party which was recently formed under the signature of Sir Abdur Rahim: "We shall work to obtain for India a constitution framed on the basis of a federation of Autonomous Provinces, the Central Government's function being confined to the administration of such subjects as directly concern the whole of India, e.g., the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, Foreign and Inter-Provincial relations, Communications, Currency, etc. We affirm our firm belief in the necessity of India keeping abreast of European nations in arts and sciences and we are opposed to isolating India from the progressive tendencies of the times by shutting her into the by-paths of ancient or medieval obscurantism. To achieve the above end, we as representatives of the Muslim community, which comprises in this province a population of 26 millions, have constituted ourselves into the Bengal Muslim Party.

DEMONSTRATIVE WEAL. We have been led to form this party not in any spirit of narrow communalism or religious exclusiveness, but because as inheritors of a great democratic social system, with our outlook unembarrassed by the limitations of caste and untainted by untouchability, we feel that special responsibilities rest on us to contribute our best to the realization of the true ideal of Government of the people, by the people, for the people. Furthermore, as the Muslim community of Bengal which forms 56 per cent of its total population suffers in all its sections from considerable disabilities and difficulties regarding their political and economic development and seriously affecting their general welfare, it is incumbent on us as their representatives to combine for the purpose of promoting special measures for their removal. Experience of the last three years has shown how time after time the Muslim members of the Council belonging to the Swaraj or Nationalist parties, which are organisations controlled by astute Hindu politicians who supply the brain and the funds of the parties, had to sacrifice at their behest the clear interests of the Mohammedan electorate and the Muslim community. We shall always be ready and willing to co-operate with other political groups whose attitude is not inconsistent with our political creed, with a view as soon as the proper time arrives to coalesce with such of them as may be inclined to accept the essential principles governing our programme of work.

THEFT IN SIR MOHAMED SHAFI'S HOUSE.

FORTY VALUABLE SAREES STOLEN.

LAHORE, April 16. Theft took place at the residence of Sir Mohamed Shafi, on Muzang Road, Lahore, in the early hours of this morning, when thieves are reported to have broken open a glass window and stolen valuable silk sarees and other articles of clothing belonging to Begum Lady Shafi, which were specially prepared for her impending journey to England with Sir Mohamed Shafi. It is stated that the sarees were about forty in number and cost about six to seven thousand rupees. The police are investigating the matter.—A. P.

BUCHANAN'S DEFENCE.

SATURDAY REVIEW'S SYMPATHY.

LONDON, April 16. The "Saturday Review" referring to Sir George Buchanan's "lengthy though incomplete" defence in connection with the Bombay Reclamation scheme, considers it astonishing that he was not given an opportunity of explaining himself to the Bombay Authorities. It expresses the opinion that it is impossible to condemn him unheard and ignore the slump in the value of land accentuated by a rapid and wholesale reclamation. Not only the scheme but the procedure by which it has been damned, requires attention of the India Office. The paper concludes, "Bombay is a most widely congested great city of the Empire, and however little that may suit certain interests now, its population needs and must be given more space."—Reuter's Special Service.

MRS. BESANT'S TOUR.

AHMEDABAD, April 16. Mrs. Annie Besant who was to leave for Europe on 1st May has postponed her departure to 8th May and the Theosophical Federation of Gujarat and Kathiawar that was to be held here on the 27, 28 and 19th April has been changed to 4th and 5th May.

SANDHURST COMMITTEE TO VISIT WEST POINT.

LONDON, April 17. Washington.—The War Department has arranged for the Indian Sandhurst Committee to visit the West Point, the principal American military academy, after the Committee's tour in Canada.—Reuter.

COALITIONIST'S LACK OF PROPAGANDA.

"I AM PRACTICALLY A SWARAJIST."

SIR H. S. GOUR ON NEW PARTY—AND HIMSELF.

NAGPUR, April 17. Sir H. S. Gour, asked by the "Hitavada" as to what he thought of the possibilities of the Coalition Party at the coming elections in this province, said: "I think the question of Coalition, is here, as elsewhere, a question of men and money. If a few leaders are seriously minded, they can give the Coalition a definite practical turn. What is required is that the masses should understand the other side of the question. This means that political propaganda should reach them through the media of the press and political propaganda should be public opinion. At present the masses listen to the one party which is organized and the verdict against the rest goes by default. I do not blame the masses. On the other hand, it is the duty of the leaders to educate them by explaining to them both sides of the question. The vernacular press requires to be strengthened and the responsible must show themselves more often at meetings than they have been showing themselves of late. I am not sure whether the holding of a Provincial Conference would not be a desideratum. It would certainly focus public opinion upon the live issues in politics.

NO OBSTRUCTION. Asked whether he was a member of the Swaraj Party and he violated the pledge of that party, Sir H. S. Gour said: "I was never a member of the Swaraj Party. However, I gave an assurance to them that they supported me in my election, I would support them as far as I could. I have honourably carried out my pledge, the more so as my views entirely coincided with their own. Even if I had not given the assurance which I did, I would not have voted otherwise. There is no practical difference between me and the Swarajists. We only differ on the question of obstructive non-cooperation. My mental attitude towards the Reforms is slightly different and I do not wish to hang up my sword till the day of Swaraj. Broken though it be, I have been using it for all it is worth in the interests of my people.—Free Press of India.

"LACKING IN COURAGE."

SIR S. M. CHITNAVAS ON C. P. RESPONSIVISTS.

NAGPUR, April 17. Sir S. M. Chitnavas, leader of the C. P. Liberal Party, interviewed by the "Hitavada" on the present political situation in this Province and as to the prospects of the coming general election in view of the Coalition which was recently formed at Bombay, said: "A coalition of all parties and groups at present existing in the country is most desirable. The attempt made at Bombay to achieve this object is certainly laudable; but the prospects of a Coalition in these Provinces are most uncertain, inasmuch as the new Responsive Co-operationists (erstwhile Swarajists) of this part of the country do not seem yet to summon courage to declare their exact principles and to define their attitude towards the new party. A few days ought to disclose these and it seems preferable to postpone for the present expression of any opinion as any frank criticism in this respect, at least for sometime, is likely to produce more harm than good in the larger interests of the country as a whole."—Free Press of India.

EVACUATION OF PEKING.

TUAN-CHI-JUI BECOMES CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

LONDON, April 16. Peking.—Kuomintang nationalist armies after evacuating Peking reached Nankow Pass, leaving only a few stragglers but no guns or supplies. The retreat was followed by heavy fighting and rain increased the difficulties of withdrawal which marked the second stage of the Allied Chinese General's campaign. Tuan-Chi-Jui will issue a mandate to Moran-jui saying that he has been impelled to assume responsibilities of the Chief Executive pending reconstruction of administration with which he will not interfere, and stating his readiness to retire immediately after the responsible head of Government has been elected. Allied Generals are expected in Peking tomorrow to confer with regard to the general situation. Chang-Tso-Lin has not yet entered Peking, which is quiet.—Reuter.

COMMITTEE TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

LONDON, April 17. Peking.—Six ex-Premiers, including Doctor Yen, are on a committee formed to request the citizens to maintain order in Peking. Five sub-committees have been appointed, and four foreign advisers including Sir Francis Aglen.—Reuter.

"SAVE FRANC" CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, April 17. Paris.—The "Save Franc" campaign as it is called, and donations for a voluntary fund to redeem the floating debt are flowing in from all sides including 17,000 francs from the Principality of Monaco and 10,000 from the French Football Federation.—Reuter.

PARASNIS MUSEUM.

ACADEMY OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

PROMISE OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) SATARA, April 17.

Mr. A. D. Parasnis, the eldest son of the late Rao Bahadur A. B. Parasnis, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative said that his father's unexpected and sudden death had left all matters relating to the Parasnis Museum unsettled.

Asked as to whether any understanding had been arrived at between his father and the Bombay Government before the museum was formally opened by the Governor of Bombay, in November last, Mr. Parasnis stated that as far as he knew and from what he could glean from his father's records there was no understanding arrived at. The Government had simply undertaken to house and maintain the collection provided that the Rao Bahadur made available to the general public and bona fide research scholars. To this the Rao Bahadur readily agreed, since he had on his own account already helped many a research scholar and had always given them what over information or material they required and he had in his possession.

NO PERSONAL BENEFIT. Questioned whether his father expected any pecuniary benefit to himself or his family out of this Museum, in view of the lot of money and labour he had devoted to the work of collection, Mr. Parasnis replied that the only thing his father wished was to get the necessary funds from the Government for the publication of all materials he had collected. According to his knowledge, it was calculated that they would cover over thirty volumes of a thousand pages each—obviously an enterprise beyond the means of any single individual with moderate means.

QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Questioned further about his father's wishes about the ownership of the museum Mr. Parasnis stated that in the draft trust deed, which the Rao Bahadur had submitted to the Government just a few days before his death, it was proposed that the ownership and control must always remain with the Parasnis family and that the collection was on no account to be removed out of Satara. The family or any member thereof had under the proposed trust no right whatsoever to dispose of the collection or any part thereof by way of sale, pledge or gift so long as it was maintained by the Government. In the event, however, of Government not finding it proper to maintain the institution, at its cost, the whole collection of historical records and manuscripts, to be kept in the Museum were to be unconditionally handed back to the Rao Bahadur or his heirs.

CURATORSHIP.

Asked about the Curatorship Mr. Parasnis said that his father was to have been the first Curator of the Museum under the trust and after him one of his descendants, if qualified. Proceeding he said that having spent the best part of his (deceased) life in collecting all available materials, the Rao Bahadur wanted to devote the rest of his life in sifting and publishing the same.

PICTORIAL COLLECTION.

As to the renowned pictorial collection Mr. Parasnis said that it being entirely a family property it was to remain with them in their bungalow and that they were at full liberty to dispose of it in anyway they liked, of course if necessary. "But was it or is it intended to be disposed of like that?" interrupted the "Chronicle" representative, to which Mr. Parasnis said: "I hear that there had been many offers for the pictorial collection, some of them being from foreign countries. But after having taken really great pains and made not only great monetary and personal sacrifices, but even incurred heavy liabilities for bringing the collection together, the late Rao Bahadur Parasnis was naturally unwilling to let it go out of India, though that would have brought him a much higher price. He was surely anxious that it should remain in India and had on that condition consented to give it to the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay at a cheaper price. It was his idea to pay off liabilities out of these realisations and devote the balance for family provision.

PRESENT LOCK-UP.

"What is the present state of affairs about the Museum and the reported locking up?" was the next query to which Mr. Parasnis replied, "It is not now open to the public. The keys of the Museum building are with the Collector while cases and boxes inside containing the manuscripts and other things bear our joint seals. The Museum, I fear, is not likely to be open to public view until the proposed trust is formed and the whole matter is settled."

MEMORIAL FUND.

Asked if he had seen the leader in the "Times of India" on Friday and, if he had, what he thought about the proposal of starting a Parasnis Memorial Fund for the Museum, he said that he had seen the article but had not yet given any thought to it and added that he would not form any opinion in the matter before consulting his father's friends and well-wishers by whose advice he would ever endeavor to be guided. Concluding Mr. Parasnis said that he was thankful to the public for their sympathy and hoped that the public would be always ready to support this cause if and when need arose, in view of the valuable and priceless services his father had rendered to the cause of historical research.

BILLIARDS IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 18. At Thurston's Hall, London, in the Empire Billiards championship Malcolm Smith (Scotland) beat Rutledge (South Africa), the final score being:—Smith 2,000; Rutledge 1,501.—Reuter's Special.

NITY IN CONGRESS

GANDHIJI CALLS A CONFERENCE.

LEADERS TO MEET AT SABARMATI.

NAGPUR, April 17.

A conference convened by Mr. Gandhi in consultation with Pandit Motilal Nehru for bringing about a compromise between the leaders of the Swaraj Party and the Responsive Cooperation Party will be held at Sabarmati on the 20th and 21st instants.

In compliance with the telegram received from Mr. Gandhi and Motilal Nehru, Dr. Moonje is leaving Nagpur for Sabarmati tomorrow, from where he proposes to go direct to Ambala to preside over the Punjab Provincial Hindu Conference. Dr. Moonje has requested the organizers of the latter conference to hold the conference from the 24th instead of the 23rd instant.—A. P.

CHARKA THE ONLY WEAPON.

MAHATMA'S REMEDY FOR INDIA'S ILLS.

AHMEDABAD, April 18. Replying to a question from Sarat Chandra Bose, brother of Mr. Subas Chandra Bose, Executive Officer of Calcutta Municipal Corporation and a detainee in the Mandalay Jail, as to how to release political prisoners, Gandhiji says, in today's "Nav-jivan" that he cannot think of anything excepting the boycott of foreign cloth which was impossible without Khaddar. "I do not find any remedy," he says, "except the charka for our troubles, like imprisonment, etc."

CHARKHA AS BOAT.

In violence he has no faith. "I have laid aside all my weapons," he says, "and have plunged into waters with the charka as my boat."

"I invite all those who are puzzled like you to accompany me in that boat. Rest assured that this boat will not fail to take you to the opposite shore; but, to propel it all our energy, organisation and discipline are essential."—Free Press of India.

MAHATMAJI QUITE FIT.

VISIT TO MUSSOORREE CANCELLED.

AHMEDABAD, April 18. Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press to-night:—

"Jammalaji and friends who were interested in sending me to a hill station having observed the progress I have made in regaining my old strength since my last illness and knowing also my own intentions, have decided not to press me to go to Mussoorree as has been announced, already, unless there is any danger of a relapse."

The visit, therefore, to Mussoorree or any other hill station has been postponed indefinitely.—Free Press of India.

FORTUNE TO BIRKENHEAD?

ROMANCE OF POLITICAL LIFE.

LONDON, April 16. The "Evening Standard" says that Sir R. P. Houston, a ship-owner, who died on Wednesday, left a fortune reported to be between six and seven millions, and that he has bequeathed a substantial part of it to a member of the Cabinet who is reported in Liverpool to be Lord Birkenhead, but Lord Birkenhead told the "Evening Standard" that he knew nothing of the legacy. The friendship between Sir R. P. Houston and Lord Birkenhead was one of the romances of political life. Both were closest friends for years particularly when they represented Walton and West Toxteth divisions of Liverpool respectively. Sir R. P. Houston starting with one ship built up a great line, and was greatly impressed with dazzling career of Mr. F. E. Smith (Lord Birkenhead).—Reuter's Special Service.

REPORTS IN CORRECT.

LONDON, April 17. Sir R. P. Houston's solicitors state that the reports of a big legacy for a member of Cabinet are incorrect.—Reuter.

LIFE IN RUSSIA.

BRITISH M. P.'S ON ENQUIRY TOUR.

LONDON, April 17. The first party of the Conservative members of the House of Commons to visit Russia, since the Revolution left for Russia this morning, the party consisting of Sir Frank Nelson, Mr. Robert Boothby, Captain Bourne and Lieut-Colonel Moore. The object of the visit is completely to investigate the conditions of life in Russia. It is hoped that the enquiry will result in the improvement of Anglo-Russian relations. The Soviet Government have promised the party, whose mission is described as "semi-official," entirely a free hand.—Reuter.

COMMISSION'S RECORDS BURNT BY FIRE.

LONDON, April 17. Geneva.—The League of Nations Commission of Investigation into opium cultivation in Persia has telegraphed from Shiraz stating that the Commission's residence there has been destroyed by fire, and that its records and accounts have been burned, but there have been no personal injuries.—Reuter.

ITALY'S DESIGN ON
TURKEY

ANGORA VIGILANT.

PRECAUTIONARY
MEASURES TAKEN.

LONDON, April 17. Constantinople.—Everybody in Turkey is interested following Mr. Mussolini's visit to Tripoli and the general political situation likely to arise from it is subject of speculation. Angora despatches emphasize the vigilance of Government which is taking all necessary precautions.—Reuter.

PROVISIONAL TURCO SWISS TREATY.

LONDON, April 17. Berne.—A Provisional Turco-Swiss commercial treaty has been concluded which lasts till 1st October.

MUSOLINI RETURNS TO ROME

LONDON, April 17. Rome.—A message says: At every station between Gata and Rome crowds with bands and banners had assembled to cheer Mr. Mussolini returning from Tripoli. Enthusiasm reached a grand crescendo on the Premier's arrival at the Capital.

GRAECO-ITALIAN PACT.

ACTIVITY IN TURKEY.

LONDON, April 18. Constantinople.—Turkey's keen interest in Mussolini's activities in Tripoli and their anxiety concerning reported Graeco-Italian pact which the Italian Ambassador here denies, is followed by proclamation calling citizens of all Turkish Army re-armed for service this year and also recruits hitherto exempted from service belonging to previous classes.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE PREMIER RESIGNS

LONDON, April 18. Peking.—The cabinet has dismissed Nationalist Commander Lu Chinglin from all his posts. Premier Chuankai has resigned. He accuses himself for his negligence in connection with "coup d'etat". All gates of the city are at present closed except Yungtingmen gate where officials have flanked bands of honour to await the arrival of Chang-Tso-Lin.—Reuter.

RIOT AT SATYAMANGALAM.
CONSTABLES SEVERELY WOUNDED.

KUMBANANGAM, Apr. 17. A riot is reported to have taken place at Satyamangalam attached to Kapitulan Estate yesterday when the Sub-Inspector of Police of Kumbanangam, five constables and others were severely wounded. The cause of the riot is stated to be the attempted removal of paddy from the threshing floor by some and obstruction to by some cultivators. The Sub-Divisional Officer and reserved police arrived on the scene at 5 p.m., and when returning from Satyamangalam the motor car in which the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Magistrate were returning was waylaid and was not allowed to proceed. But the officers with great effort effected some arrests and immediately orders were passed prohibiting the assembly of more than four men within the disturbed area. Investigation is being made and the statements of the injured police officers have been taken.—A. P.

PLAGUE IN PUNJAB.

SPREADING IN DISTRICTS.

LAHORE, April 17. Reports of outbreaks of plague have been received from various districts in the Punjab, among others Jullianwalla, Dinanagar, Muzaffargarh, Lyallpur, Siakot, Ferozepore, and Bhivani. At the last mentioned place sweepers having struck work on account of differences with the Municipality regarding pay and division of work, the state of the city has become highly insanitary. A few cases have been imported to Lahore from the mofussil and the local Municipality is taking timely precautions against possible spread of the disease.—A. P.

BOTH MISSING MEN FOUND.

CAIRO, April 17. The British flying officer Coghill found Capt. Estevez 40 miles from his machine with his feet blistered and slightly septic, his condition being otherwise fair, and conveyed him in his aeroplane to the nearest medical station. His mechanic was found 25 miles from Estevez. He will be similarly transported for medical attention if his condition permits. It is still a mystery how both subsisted.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, April 17. Cairo.—Air-force has received wireless from Amman saying "Pilot found." This is taken to mean that Estevez is alive but there is no mention of the mechanic.—Reuter.

A Brussels message says: "King Albert, Prince Leopold and members of the Belgian Alpine Club were present at an illustrated lecture by Lt. Col. Strutt dealing with the last Everest expedition. At the conclusion of the lecture, Lt. Col. Strutt was awarded the Belgian Alpine Club's gold medal.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA RIOTS.

THEIR WORST FEATURE.

Mr. B. P. Bharucha writes:—The worst feature of the Calcutta riots is not so much the list of casualties, or of those wounded, or of temples and mosques desecrated; the worst feature is the stabbing and the shooting of a stray member of one community by a mob of another community. There were so many stray cases of positive and painful violence—a feature dreadful for the communities as well as for the bureaucracy. Deshbandhu Das, Messrs. Sen Gupta, Goswami and others have given plain warnings to the Government of the growing violent spirit of the people due to exasperation. To-day, they have fought amongst themselves. To-morrow may God forbid, they may turn violent towards the foreigners. Before it is too late, let the Government appease the people by convening a Round Table Conference.

TO PREVENT COMMUNAL
FRICTION.

JOINT HINDU-MUSLIM VOLUNTEERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, APRIL 17.

Allahabad leaders are again busy with their endeavours to rid the holy city of communal friction. A joint petition signed by about 113 Hindus and 126 Muslims has been issued exhorting the citizens of Allahabad to end the disgrace of communal fights. They suggest formation of Hindu-Muslim Dals in various quarters of the city. It will be the duty of these volunteers to prevent the spread of false rumours and to see that private disputes are not given a communal colour. It will also be their duty to accord protection to needy members of the both the communities.

MARWARIS AND MUSLIM SERVANTS.

It is stated as a sequel to the riots the Marwaris of Calcutta are dispensing with the services of Muslim domestics, coachmen, etc.—Free Press of India.

HINDU CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA, April 17. The Free Press understands that as a result of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's visit, a Hindu Citizens' Association is being formed in Calcutta with an influential committee to safeguard the rights of Hindus and to remove communal tension.—Free Press of India.

ARRESTED PERSONS ON TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, April 17. A large number of persons arrested during the recent riots were placed today before Mr. Roxburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate. In the first cases 65 persons were put up for the breach of order prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons, and throwing bricks and stones and other articles. In the second case 21 persons, including two Mahomedans, were convicted under Section 54 of the Calcutta Police Act, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 15 days to one month. Articles of different descriptions were found in their houses for the possession of which they were unable to give satisfactory explanation. In the third case 24 persons charged with rioting were released on bail of Rs. 100 each. In another case seven Mahomedans similarly charged were allowed bail. Eight up-country Hindus sent up on charge of house-breaking were placed before the Magistrate, who adjourned their case and refused bail.—A. P.

INQUEST ON VICTIMS.

CALCUTTA, April 16. Mr. D. Swinhoe, Coroner with jury, held an inquest on the bodies of seventeen men who had died consequent to injuries received during the late riots in Calcutta. In most of the cases the jury returned a verdict that death was due either to gunshot or stab wound or fracture of skull.

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' STRANGE CONDUCT.

Inquest was held on the body of Prem Nath Hoon, twelve-year old student of St. Xavier's College, who lost his life while swimming in London Square Tank. Master Wright, a fellow student, who tried his best to rescue the boy, said he asked the servant attached to the Square to help him but the man refused because he was taking his meal. The coroner held that death was due to accidental drowning and added that the conduct of the servant should be brought to the notice of the Corporation, who should employ a more responsible man.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO CALCUTTA RIOT.

'KING OF RAJABAZAR' ON TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 17. Sheikh Babu Jan and two other Mahomedan 'goondas' of Calcutta were placed today before the Adversing Judges, Messrs. S. C. Mallick and G. N. Roy of Alipore, on the strength of warrants issued under the Goonda Act. The papers against the men were scrutinised and the opinion of the judges will in due course be forwarded to the Government of Bengal who will decide upon the action to be taken against them. Babu Jan, who belongs to Dacca District, is described as the 'King of

WHITHER, O LEADERS, WHITHER?

WANTED BOLD LEAD & MASS MOVEMENT.

Dear Sirs.—They say, you are meeting at Sabarmati this week. The immediate object is said to be a rapprochement between the Swarajists and the Responsive Co-operationists. Let me wish you all luck; and let me say, what appears to be a silent observer and worker, as to the urgent needs of the day.

Urgent Needs.

- (1) Is no half-hearted Policy;
- (2) No patched-up Peace;
- (3) No half way house tactics;
- (4) No electioneering arrangements and devices;
- (5) What India wants to-day:—is undivided leadership;
- (6) Definite policy and faithful following;
- (7) If there is to be non-co-operation, let it be straight and thorough;
- (8) If there is going to be Council entry, let that be also straight and thorough;
- (9) No mincing of words; no twisting of words; no wordy warfare; no hair splitting differences, please. The country is sick of it.

Cawnpore Congress

[P]ay what did you achieve at Cawnpore? Barring the rhetoric and passages at arms between Pandit Motilalji, Lalaji, Pandit Malaviya, Jayakar, Abhyankar and Co., what great national problems were discussed? What solutions were considered? What work was determined and apportioned for the leaders, workers and masses? Acceptance, or non-acceptance of office was the central theme of days of discussion and oration. The writer was disgusted. He often spoke to friends around as to how the nation's time was wasted. He spoke to Mahatmaji and later on to two of Panditji's lieutenants, and pointed out what little difference it would have made to this country, to the masses and to the classes, if Mr. Jayakar's amendment was accepted. On the other hand if Mr. Jayakar and friends left the Party, how could the Swarajists expect a favourable response from the Government, with a divided front? Mahatmaji recognised this, but left it to Motilalji to decide; and Motilalji's lieutenants accepted the force of his arguments; but said, it was too late then to mend! What I wish to emphasise is, Sirs, that whilst we have been condemning the bureaucracy for its false notions of prestige, priority and superiority, some of our own top men are often victims of this vice. Unless that is purged, the present Conference cannot be fruitful.

Personal Appeals

With due deference, the writer makes personal appeals etc. to the following leaders:—Great, Gandhiji—Sir, you unfurled the banner of India's fight for Freedom. How can you conscientiously leave the leadership to Panditji, when the masses want you to lead? You have well nigh attained

Rajabazar, a locality which witnessed some of the thickest fighting in connection with the riots.—A. P.

MISCHIEF-MONGERS BUSY?

CALCUTTA, April 17. It is stated that mischief-mongers in Tippera District are spreading news of disturbance and people are panic-stricken. Hindu apprehend desecration of temples by Mahomedans. A report reached here that the Ghoudaghat police station, the house of Kali in the Gunabati Raj Cutcher compound had been demolished and the image of Kali of Ghoudaghat temple had been stolen away. It is also reported that the Nankana Bazar Kali temple had been desecrated. All these were done stealthily at night. The usual fair that takes place annually at Bandar Kalibari, at Tel-pai on the 3rd Basakh could not be held this year as Mahomedan picketers numbering about 400 were alleged to have not allowed anybody to attend the fair.—A. P.

ARREST OF DACOIT SUSPECTS.

CALCUTTA, April 17. During the last eight months a number of dacoities were committed in the Alipore District without being detected by police. On the 8th instant some unknown persons went to a goldsmith of Bowbazar in the Howrah District to dispose of some ornaments. They were arrested on suspicion, and during the police investigation it transpired that these people belonged to a notorious gang of Santal. Most of the ornaments are alleged to be booty in the dacoity committed at Barsaklikpur in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division. Nirmalhab Mitter, at whose house that dacoity was committed identified some of the articles. The statement made by some of these men led to the arrest of 30 others said to belong to the notorious gang of Nankana of the Diamond Harbour. The police while searching their houses recovered articles looted in some other dacoities for which this gang was responsible.—A. P.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, April 16. Lord Bradbury gave evidence to-day before the Indian Currency Commission.—Reuter.

SUMMER IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 18. Summer time came into force at two this morning.—Reuter.

ed the salvation of your soul. What about India and her teeming millions, Gandhiji? Gandhiji, please resume active leadership of the country. Nehru and Lalaji: Nehruji, you rebelled against Gandhiji, in 1922-23-24; to-day Jayakar, Kelkar and Co. rebel against you! You are highly talented. Are you equally tactful? V. J. P. will say, No! Both you and Lalaji are going to Europe. What about active work in the country during the coming months? Pray consider.

Pandit Malaviya and Jinnah: Pillars of Nationalism, how much they are drawn to-day to Communalism—suppressed or expressed? Jinnah much more than Malaviya! Is it possible for mortals to play all the people, all the parties, all the time? That has been the greatest ambition of dear old Pandit Malaviya; but in a great struggle, that ideal, cannot sustain too long.

Ali Brothers: Owing to the illness of M. Mahomedali, and the absorbing work of the Khilafat, the Ali Brothers have not been taking that active part in the daily growing Congress work, as their position, power, and prestige qualify them to carry on. It is also unfortunate, that Hakimji is engrossed in his Tibbi College work; and we see and hear so little of that able amiable Dr. Ansari, Maulana, Abul Kalam Azad is perhaps the most active Congress Worker amongst Muslims to-day. If these leaders resume active work, they can certainly stop a lot of mischief of men like Fazl Hussain, Abdur Rahim and Co.

Kelkar, Jayakar, Aney and Moonje: How painful it is to see the devoted disciples of the Lokamanya denouncing the Indian National Congress, week after week! Mr. Kelkar, you have been unconsciously undermining that very institution, which your great Guru tried to erect and enrich at great personal sacrifice and suffering. Mr. Kelkar, please desist. And you, Mr. Jayakar I besought you at Cawnpore, not to take any extraordinary step, without consulting Mahatmaji. You practically agreed; but God knows, what happened after I left the Pandit for Khadi work! Mr. Aney's acuteness and Dr. Moonje's practical thoroughness are an asset to any party. To say, that these Responsive Co-operationists hanker after office, for their own aggrandisement is not true. At the same time, it seems so strange that these valiant Maharashtrians prefer Congress work to work in the country—the country and the people for whom Shivaji fought and Lokamanya suffered and sacrificed!

Mass Movement Indispensable.

Leaders, please. For Freedom for India's Swaraj, for India's Home Rule, mass movement, beginning with Swadeshi is indispensable. If that fails, Satyagraha is inevitable. If you discuss, and differ, and divide, pray remember, there will be either enhanced slavery, or sudden Revolution and bloodshed. Please beware.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

A SERIOUS DISASTER.

SEVERE WHIRLWIND IN MADARIPUR.

CALCUTTA, April 16. Madaripur has been visited by yet another disaster. Following on the tornado which passed over the Sub-Division not long ago and which rendered thousands of families homeless, the little village of Nuh Tara-bunia on the banks of Meghna experienced a severe whirlwind yesterday as the result of which forty houses have been completely blown away. Several people have been injured but so far no death has been reported.—A. P.

DIVORCE AND PUBLICITY.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS BILL PASSED

LONDON, April 16. The House of Commons by 222 to three votes passed the second reading of the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill, a private measure which Government supported which seeks to forbid publication of details calculated to injure public morals, only salient particulars of divorce and similar proceedings being permitted, the penalty being imprisonment not exceeding three months or fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or both.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 16. The bill covers any indecent matter in medical and physiological details. Only names, addresses and description of parties and witnesses, concise statement of grounds on which the case is fought, summing up, verdict and judgment will be permitted in divorce and similar proceedings. The mover of the Bill, Mr. Kindersley, denouncing the present publication practices declared that great harm was done in the Dominions and foreign countries because they derived entirely wrong impression of our national life.

Rejection of the Bill was moved by Sir Ellis Hume-Williams who said the Bill would earn gratitude of every would-be adulterer by removing deterrent publicity. Labour opinion was divided, Mr. Johnson-Hicks said nearly all countries except Britain heard such cases in camera, but the Government did not favour camera proceedings. He added that the Home Office had received enormous volume of communications in support of the Bill.—Reuter's Special.

SPANISH AIRMEN LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA.

AGRA, April 18. The Spanish aviators left for Calcutta at 7 this morning.—A. P.

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS.

MADRAS CANDIDATES SELECTED.

MADRAS, April 18. Candidates to contest the coming elections on behalf of the Congress were selected by the working committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee to-day, after some discussion which lasted over six hours. The meeting was held in the Mahajan Sabha Hall and was confined to the members of the Committee, members of the Executive Committee of the Tamil Nadu Swarajya party and such of the prospective candidates as had been invited. The press and the public were excluded. The Committee went on with the work of selection from 10 a.m. till 4.30 p.m. It is understood that save for two Districts and for one or two seats in another two districts, all selections have been made. With regard to the Legislative Assembly, Messrs. M. K. Acharya, Shanmukham Chetty, A. Rangaswamy, Iyengar and Syed Murtuza Sahab have been chosen to contest the various constituencies which they now represent. Mr. K. Rama Iyengar, Independent will be opposed by Mr. Sessa Iyengar, another vakil in Madras. The Committee decided that Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar should contest the city seat for the Assembly.

It is understood that the Committee also resolved to ask each candidate to contribute five hundred rupees to the party funds. Some opposition having been offered to the selection of the title-holders as candidates, the Committee resolved to ask such persons to surrender their titles.—Free Press of India.

JOINT MEETING AT JUBBULPORE.

MADRAS, April 17. A joint meeting of the C. P. Hindu District Swarajya Party and the Provincial Congress Committee is to be held at Jubbulpore on Monday, the 3rd of May to discuss and decide on concerted action in the forthcoming general elections to the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao is undertaking a prolonged tour in the fourteen Hindi Districts, from next week, with a view to feel the pulse of the electorate and to make provisional selection of suitable candidates for the various constituencies.—Free Press of India.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

KEEN COMPETITION.

DELHI, April 17. The one seat in the Assembly which the Imperial capital possesses is expected to cause some difficulty in the selection of a Congress nominee. At one time about four candidates were said to be in the field. The Delhi Congress Committee met and invited applications from aspirants to the seat. Hitherto only two have applied for Congress nomination: one is Mr. Piyarelal, sitting member, and the other is Mr. Asafali. Probably other application will come for the Congress ticket.

One or two candidates may stand against the Congress nominee. The nomination of the Congress candidate will also not be easy. Communal considerations may have some part to play. In the first Assembly, Delhi was represented by a Mahomedan and in the second by a Hindu, Lala Piyarelal.—A. P.

SCORCHED TO DEATH BY SUN HEAT.

A YOUNG MADRAS'S FATE.

MADRAS, April 18. "Swarajya's" Tanjore correspondent reports the sad tragedy of a young man being scorched to death in the heat of the sun three days ago. The victim was a young man named. After inspecting some lands he was returning to his village at about noon. In his anxiety to reach home sooner, he is reported to have taken the short cut which lay through a sandy waste. Half down, he discovered his mistake but retreat was impossible. Even while walking, he swooned and fell down. When in the evening his relatives made a search his body was found in the waste but life had become extinct. His feet and other parts of the body were found to have been badly scorched and the skin was shrivelled.—Free Press of India.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived at Ahmedabad on April 16 from Bombay. He saw Mahatma Gandhi at the Satyagrahshram and left the same afternoon for Delhi.

It is expected that Pandit Motilal Nehru with some Responsivists will see Mahatma Gandhi before he leaves for Mussorie on the 22nd instant.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Miraj (Senior) at Government House, Mahabaleswar, on Friday the 16th inst.

Mr. E. P. Percival and Miss Percival dined at Government House Mahabaleswar on Friday the 16th inst.

Lala Lalpat Rai leaves Lahore en route to Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference, on the 17th instant, by the Bombay Mail.

Mr. S. R. Das, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is on a short visit to Lahore.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, accompanied by Mrs. Das arrived to stay at Government House, Lahore on 17th instant. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Das will leave Lahore on Monday.

Lady Goshen accompanied by Hon. Mrs. Balfour and two children will leave Ootacamund for Bombay on 21st instant by s.s. "Ranpara".

IRAQ AIR TRAGEDY.

AEROPLANES WRECKED.

BAGHDAD, April 16. Three aeroplanes were flying from Shaiikh Air Force station near Basrah to Abu Ghari on Thursday morning when they encountered a very severe sand-storm and turned back. Two returned safely to Shaiikh, but the third, having been separated from the others owing to very bad visibility failed to return. Search for missing machine was continued throughout the day without success. But to-day the wrecked machine was found near Jaliba, a desert post about 100 miles north of Basrah. 30th occupants, Flying Officer J. E. Toles and Leading Air-craftsman F. E. Loutherdale, were dead.

The cause of accident is a mystery, but in this country during sandstorm there is exceptional severity, visibility being barely three feet, and pilots are liable to crash while flying low in the endeavour to pick up landmarks.—Reuter.

A DARING ROBBERY.

VILLAGERS' FUTILE CHASE.

RANGOON, April 17. A daring robbery in which firearms were used took place in the early morning at the Bhan quarter in the suburb of Rangoon. It appears that five Burman entered the residence of a Burman named Chone, timber merchant in Tabayin quarter in Bhan, and seeing the iron barred door looked from inside they attempted to break open the same. Two young sons of Chone tried to offer resistance with dabs and spears but the robbers frightened the boys away by firing revolver shots. The robbers by breaking open the door with an axe entered the room of Chone and his wife through fear made over to the robbers a box that contained diamond earrings, some gold jewellery and some currency notes. After taking possession of these articles the robbers fled away followed by the villagers chasing after them. A few shots fired by the robbers frightened the villagers away and they gave up the chase.—A. P.

JOINT BOARD PROPOSAL REJECTED

LONDON, April 16.

A joint committee of the Short-time Committee of the Master-spinners' Federation and representatives of the operatives' Unions of Manchester has rejected a scheme proposed by Mr. J. W. Platt which seeks to control the American spinning section by the creation of a joint board of employers and operatives, dividing American spinners into five sections according to the counts used, obtaining the authority to enforce the decisions, if necessary, by the withdrawal of labour and compensating operatives for stoppage and using the old Cotton Control Boards surplus and levy on mills working as the basis of a fund. No explanation of the rejection is given. The decision is likely considerably to influence the Federation's attitude towards the scheme although the decision does not commit the Federation.—Reuter's Special.

NEW SELLING ORGANISATION.

LONDON, April 18. An important move is being made, supported by 100 spinning companies of Lancashire, for the formation of a new selling organisation. The inaugural meeting will be held on 21st April. The new organisation, which will not be antagonistic to the Master Cotton-spinners' Federation, will seek the co-operation of banks to prevent weak selling.—Reuter's Special.

RUBBER RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April 16. In his address before the Society of Arts describing the work of the Imperial Institute, Sir William Furse laid stress on the desirability of extending the scope of the Ceylon Rubber Research Committee at least to the Malay Peninsula. He thought that silk production also could advantageously be extended to several suitable parts of the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

FATAL AEROPLANE CRASH.

LONDON, April 17. Squadron-Leader H. A. Tweedie the son of the authoress Mrs. Alice Tweedie, and flight leader H. Wallace were killed in Palestine through crashing of their D. H. 9 aeroplane.

HARTAL AT AKOLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, March 17. As a protest against the order permitting music before mosques there was a complete hartal of Mahomedan businessmen, fongawallas, motorwallas, etc. The whole town is presenting a gloomy appearance and business is at a standstill. Khan Bahadur Syed Abdur Rahman, M.L.C., the leader of the Mahomedans has made excellent arrangements through non-official agency for maintaining peace and order.

FIRE IN DELHI.

DELHI, April 17. A fire broke out here in "Khari Bahari" (grain market) at about 9 p.m. in an arid merchant's shop. The fire brigade, however, arrived promptly and brought the fire under control before any considerable damage could be done. The cause of the fire is still unknown.—A. P.

An accident took place on Thursday at Maynoe resulting in severe injuries to Captain Whittaker of the Burma Rifles, which made him unconscious. He was thrown off his motor cycle which skidded along while going at high speed. He is still lying in the hospital.—A. P.

VAGARIES OF STORE PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S CRITICISM

INTERVIEW WITH SIR BHUPENDRA N. MITRA.

The following is the text of the speech of Mr. Lalji Naranji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the interview of the Committee of the Chamber with the Hon. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Member for Industries and Labour, Government of India, on Tuesday last:

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in welcoming you on this first visit to the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. They had the pleasure of a visit from your predecessor, Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, the first Indian to be in charge of this important portfolio and expected that he would be able to solve satisfactorily several questions which have always remained a moot point between the Government of India and the Indian Commercial Community. Sir Atul Chandra, left, however, this country for taking up the responsible position of High Commissioner for India and my Committee now hope that the solution of the questions which my Committee will discuss this noon will be found at no distant date."

"2. My Committee have been taking a very keen and active interest in the question of the purchase of stores by the Government since a long time past. So long back as 1921 they addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay in reply to a communication from them enclosing an important dispatch from the Government of India setting out the new policy proposed to be adopted by them with regard to the purchase of stores. In that letter my Committee emphasised that there should be no Stores Department in London but only a subordinate technical staff and that all purchases should be made by tenders called for in this country for goods to be delivered at the point of consumption in this country and in the currency of this country. This particular point of view was emphasised by my Committee in several other communications which have been addressed by them since that time subsequent to their letter of 1921. They are happy to see that it was even embodied in a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 14th February 1924. Notwithstanding all this clear expression of the view of the business community and the representatives of the people, Government of India have remained unfortunately inert and unresponsive. You may not be aware of the fact that with regard to this question even the European commercial viewpoint is the same as the Indian viewpoint. Sir Campbell Rhodes in his note appended to the Report of the Railway Industries Committee clearly observed that his chief objection to the Stores Purchase Rules was centred in rule 8 which appeared to arrogate to the Stores Department in London an authority inconsistent with India's freedom of action in the matter of purchases for her own requirements. At the Annual General Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon held on 15th and 16th December, 1924, the following resolution was adopted by a majority of the Chambers present:—

"That the present system under which Stores are purchased for Government requirements in India by the Indian Stores Department and other purchasing authorities, and in the United Kingdom by the Director-General of Stores, is not in the best interests of this country; that for it should be substituted a system of purchase tender in India for delivery in India, with publication of results in every case; and that this system should be administered exclusively by the Indian Stores Department, and other purchasing authorities in India, where arrangements should be made for the requisite test and inspection of the goods purchased, and payment therefor."

The third session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress recently held at Delhi, which was attended by representatives of all the leading Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations, passed a resolution that tenders should be invited in India and in Indian Currency. It was, therefore, a matter of deep pain to my Committee when they read the reply given by you, Sir, to an interpellation of Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan on 21st February last. You were pleased to observe that the adoption of the system recommended by the Legislative Assembly and this Chamber would be quite impossible without undue sacrifice of economy and also without incurring undue risk of unsatisfactory quality. My Committee fear that the reply begged the question. What is wanted is that Government should adopt the lowest satisfactory tender but that the price indicated in such tender should be not in foreign currency but in Indian currency and include all charges including Customs Duties up to delivery in India. We are unable to understand how there can be any sacrifice of economy in accepting such lowest satisfactory tender and will be glad to have a clear indication of what Government have in mind, so that they can as businessmen, see whether any sacrifice was really entailed. My Committee have addressed a communication to your Department with regard to this question but have up to this time received no reply. They, however, take this opportunity of your presence amongst us to once more urge on your attention this view not without a hope that the Government of India will at an early date adopt the system so very widely recommended."

STORES PURCHASE RULES.

I should now like to draw your attention to another aspect of the same question, viz. Stores Purchase Rules published by the Government with their resolution dated 8th May, 1924. It was deplorable indeed that in the preparation of these rules the Government were guided not by the majority report of the Stores Purchase Committee but by the minority report. My Committee

had protested against such a procedure in their reply to the Government despatch of 1921 and their fears were justified by the purely unsatisfactory nature of the rules promulgated by the Government. It is sometimes said that critics of the Government rest content with merely destructive criticism and have no constructive proposals to put forward. In order to avoid such a charge my Committee at great trouble went into all the details of these rules and prepared quite a new set of Stores Rules which they submitted to the Government. More than fifteen months have passed since then and yet beyond a bare acknowledgement there is no reply from the Government.

"3. My Committee have several times drawn the attention of your Department to the very flimsy excuses which are sometimes put forward in the statement published by the High Commissioner for India to explain why lowest tenders were not accepted. Thus, for example, there is an item of Portland cement in the last statement, the total amount of contract being £11,100, the lowest tender not accepted being for £9,900. My Committee, are, in the first place, amazed at any indent going from India for cement outside this country. They need not tell you the one of the main reasons for the depression in the cement industry is over production, the total production of cement here being about six hundred thousand tons against the total requirements of about four hundred thousand tons. That it should still be possible for tenders for cement to be sent outside the country shows that there is something grievously wrong with the Stores Rules and the administrative control exercised over the purchases of indenting officers. Even while the order was placed outside India the indenting officer must have not only cement of British manufacture, but also one of the Associated Portland Cement Company's old established brands with the results that the taxpayers of this country had to pay about £1,100 more for this particular item and fancy. There is also another item which is also deserving of your attention, viz. Pugri Cloth. Surely, India can supply all the 'exotic' requirements of the Government as she did during the time of the War, and yet an order for Pugri Cloth was placed for an amount of £13,775 and odd. Not only orders are thus placed for articles which can be secured in this country but preference is given, and a very decided preference too, to articles of British manufacture and lowest tenders rejected on the grounds generally of 'urgent delivery', etc. Time has now come when the Government of India should exercise a more rigid control over all such vagaries in Stores Purchase."

SUGGESTION TO INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

"4. My Committee would like to draw your attention to the Classified List of Stores being published by the Government of India time after time. It is a list of stores intended for by Government Departments in India on the Director-General, India Stores Department, London. Several of our members have drawn the attention of my Committee to the practical value of this classified list being greatly discounted through there being no prices given in the list. My Committee, therefore, addressed your Department with regard to this matter, suggesting that the item of prices should be included in this list as it would then be possible for merchants to make their own calculations as to whether they are in a position to supply at more favourable prices either from local manufacturers or by import from foreign countries. Government are already following the practice in the matter of stores purchased by the Chief Controller of Stores in India whose purchases are reported in the Indian Trade Journal. They, however, have replied to my Committee that it is not possible to give the prices in the classified list excepting in those cases where simultaneous tenders are called for in India and the United Kingdom. There is no reason why in other cases also the prices cannot be given. What is needed is simply a report from the High Commissioner placed and of which every indent is already given copies. It would then be just as easy to give details of such orders placed by the High Commissioner as it is now possible to do for orders placed by the Chief Controller here."

"5. An Act was passed in 1924 abolishing the proviso to Section 20 of the Sea Customs Act and thus preventing Government stores being imported free of customs duty. The Government of India, however, entered into an arrangement with the Provincial Governments whereby the former repaid to the latter the duty on Government stores imported by them. This arrangement was contrary to the spirit of the recommendation made by the Fiscal Commission and the Hon. Sir Charles Innes implied that it was a temporary arrangement when in introducing the Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act he said:—

"We have decided therefore for the present at any rate to make arrangements whereby the amount of duty levied on goods imported by Local Governments, belonging to Local Governments, will be recorded in the Customs Office and at the end of each year a refund will be made to the Local Government of that amount."

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett also in his speech introducing the Budget for 1925-26 admitted that the arrangement was unsatisfactory and was 'open to the grave objection' that it defeated an essential purpose of Indian policy which was one of the main justifications for the passing of the aforementioned Act in that, whatever procedure

was adopted, it still paid a Provincial Government to buy stores in England and get the duty refunded by the Central Government rather than to buy in India at the import price plus duty. The arrangement was discontinued in the case of some Provinces from 1st April, 1925, but the arrangement with the Government of Bombay is still in force. This arrangement, though it gives to the Bombay Government a few lakhs of rupees, leads to the following adverse results:—(1) The Provincial Government is naturally averse to inviting tenders from indigenous manufacturers and give them a chance to compete successfully against imported articles. (2) Even if quotations of indigenous manufacturers are received, and are competitive, the Provincial Government still has the 'strongest temptation to buy the foreign articles as it knows that the duty will be refunded, and its cost will therefore be ultimately so much lower."

My Committee are confident that such a result was never intended by Government when they agreed to the refund and welcome any statement from you throwing light on the subject."

INDIA AND LABOUR CONFERENCE.

"6. My Committee are very much concerned that despite the strong and emphatic recommendation of practically all the leading Indian Chambers of Commerce for the nomination of an Indian as Delegate of Employers at the forthcoming 8th and 9th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Government have not thought it fit to accept this recommendation, but have appointed a non-Indian as delegate, both at the 8th and 9th Sessions and have also appointed a non-Indian as his advisor at the 9th Session. As my Committee have already addressed your Department in this behalf such an appointment goes contrary not only to the spirit of the constitution of the International Labour Conference, but also to the spirit of the resolutions passed by the Indian Legislature. It was only recently that the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna emphasised this point in his resolution moved in the Council of State. It is but fitting and proper that India should have her own nationals to represent her at all the International Conferences. With regard to a Conference of the nature of the International Labour Conference it is humiliating to the Industrialists of the country that excepting on one occasion the Government have not found any capable Indian employer to represent the interests of employers. Excepting in the case of this country, no member of the Labour Conference is represented by its own nationals and there is no reason why the same convention should not apply even in the case of this country. My Committee propose in collaboration with other Indian Chambers to protest to the Credentials Committee of the International Labour Conference against the appointment of Sir Arthur Froom, who represents a concern not registered in India and with all its ships also registered in the United Kingdom, as representative of Indian employers at the forthcoming 8th and 9th Sessions, and to show to the delegates of the different nations assembled there, how the Government of India stray wide apart from the spirit of that Conference in its various nominations."

POSTAL CHARGES REDUCTION.

"7. Before I conclude, my Committee would desire me to interest you in the question of the reduction of postal charges, specially with regard to the Post-card, a question so very important not only to the business community but also to the masses in the land. Ever since this increase has been effected, protests have been going up from different parts of the country and from different organisations and my Committee do not think that the increase of postal charges on the popular post-card has found favour with any section of the public. The Postal Service is rightly regarded as a service of civilisation and culture, and looking to the great leeway we have still to make up in this country with regard to education and literacy, the action of the Government of India in penalising the post-card is one which cannot be called worthy of a civilised Government. We hope, Sir, that at the time of the next Budget you will exert your influence in getting the Postal charges reduced on the one hand, and on the other, that the post-card, but specially the latter."

With these words, I again thank you on behalf of my Committee for this visit and hope that it will be followed by several others."

SIR B. N. MITRA'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, after thanking the Committee for the welcome extended to him during his first visit to the Chamber, replied to the different points raised in the speech of the Chairman."

On the subject of rupee tenders, Sir Bhupendra stated that the Government of India had not remained inert and unresponsive in regard to the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 14th February, 1924; but that the subject had been receiving their most careful consideration in the last 15 months or so. He explained that there was a certain amount of misapprehension on the subject of the present position of the Indian Stores Department in London, which was now under the High Commissioner for India in London, who himself was an agent of the Government of India. The Government of India's difficulties in connection with the question of rupee tenders were fully stated in the reply which Sir B. N. Mitra gave in the Legislative Assembly to a question asked by Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan on the 21st February last; and he explained how the adoption of an indiscriminate system of rupee tenders might result in an undue sacrifice of economy and an undue risk of unsatisfactory quality. He stated that the reason why the Government of India were unable to accept the set of Stores Purchase Rules submitted by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in 1924, was that those rules were based on the acceptance of the system of rupee tenders. Sir B. N. Mitra also observed that Provincial Governments of Governors' Provinces had now full powers in regard to the purchase of stores required by them; and

that if those Governments were satisfied that the system of rupee tenders was desirable in regard to such purchases, there was nothing to prevent them from taking action in that direction."

In regard to the purchase of certain articles through the Indian Stores Department in London, to which attention was drawn by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir B. N. Mitra stated that Government could not accept the proposition that wherever articles of local manufacture were available, they should purchase them in preference to imported articles irrespective of quality and cost, and he doubted whether a body of businessmen like the Chamber desired seriously to support such a proposition. He observed that preference for particular 'brands' was not unknown in the trade, though the cost of articles of such brands might be somewhat higher than those of other brands which might be equally good. He further explained that a careful control was being exercised by the Government of India over all purchases made by the Central Government through the Indian Stores Department in London."

In regard to the Committee's suggestions relating to the classified list of stores published by the Government of India, Sir B. N. Mitra explained that those suggestions would not result in any practical advantage of appreciable value, while they would involve an increase in the staff of the Indian Stores Department in London as well as of the Indian Stores Department in India."

REFUND OF CUSTOMS DUTY LEVY.

As regards the alleged effect of the arrangement under which the Government of India refund to certain Provincial Governments the amount of customs duty levied on goods imported by them, Sir B. N. Mitra doubted whether Provincial Governments, which were as much interested in the development of indigenous industries as the Government of India, were making any considerable use of the arrangement in the manner suggested by the Committee and to the detriment of indigenous industries. As has, however, been admitted by the Committee, the Government of India have not overlooked the possibility of an abuse in this direction, and they are watching the situation and are taking such action as is compatible with their commitments to Provincial Governments in connection with other arrangements."

In regard to the nomination of an Indian delegate of employers at the forthcoming 8th and 9th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Sir B. N. Mitra explained that the action taken by the Government of India was fully in accordance with Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles and the legal interpretation placed on it at the Washington Conference. As he had already explained in his reply to a question asked by Mr. B. Das at the Legislative Assembly on the 24th March last, it was not open to the Government of India to have taken any other action in the matter."

On the subject of the reduction of postal charges, Sir B. N. Mitra observed that as he had already explained fully on several occasions in the Legislative Assembly, the reduction was not an economic proposition at the present moment. The only way in which it could be done was by means of a substantial subsidy from the general taxpayer to the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. He could see no justification for this subsidy and he doubted whether a body of businessmen like the Indian Merchants' Chamber would seriously support such a subsidy."

After the conclusion of the reply of the Hon. Member for Industries and Labour, there was an informal discussion in which Messrs. Madan, Subedar and J. B. Petit and the Hon. Messrs. Manohandas Ramji and Ratansi D. Morariji took part."

The proceedings then concluded with Mr. Lalji Naranji's again thanking the Hon. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra for his visit."

EUROPEAN CONVICTED.

FOR DEFALCATION.

RANGOON, April 18.
Judgment has been delivered by Mr. Gledhill, J.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Maymyo, in the case in which S. John, late steward of the Maymyo Civil Hospital, was prosecuted for falsifying accounts. The accused has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twenty-five months and a fine of Rs. 900 or in default, additional imprisonment for nine months.—A.P.

RIOT IN SHAHABAD.

PATNA, Apr. 17.

Report is received here of a communal riot in the district of Shahabad. On the evening of April 14, there was a brawl between a Hindu and a Mahomedan, an incident so trivial that it was not even reported to the police. Certain persons seized the opportunity to excite communal feeling. Many rumours were current in the town causing considerable nervousness. The night passed without any incident and on the morning of April 15, the shops opened as usual. But at about 10 o'clock the shop-keepers began to put up their shutters. Nervousness increased but no untoward incident occurred during the day. In the evening the District Magistrate arrived with some armed police. The night of April 15, and the morning of April 16 passed without any incident of importance, though false rumours were rife. On the afternoon of April 16 a riot occurred in which a few Hindus were injured. Order was soon restored."

HINDUS DISSUADED FROM ENTERING

Groups of Hindus from the mofussil wishing to enter the town were dissuaded from so doing by the police lest their presence should increase the tension. As a precautionary measure some armed police and military police have been drafted into the town. The Inspector-General of Police is on the spot. The situation is reported to be well in hand and further trouble is unlikely.—A.P.

KHILAFAT REORGANISATION.

DEPUTATION TO WORLD MUSLEM CONFERENCE.

DELHI, April 18.
The Working Committee of the Khilafat Committee met here to-day and Mr. Shafee moved a resolution urging alteration in the Committee's programme and asking the Committee to sanction entry into Councils. Consideration discussion took place but no decision has yet been arrived at. It is understood that the Ali brothers are opposing the proposal."

Mahatma Gandhi is expected here on the 23rd en route to Mussoorie when it is being arranged that Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu should also meet to discuss the Khilafat Committee's affairs. The Khilafat Working Committee is also to consider the personnel of the deputation to the World Muslim Conference and reorganisation of the Khilafat bodies.—A.P.

ADDRESS TO MR. E. NORTON.

MADRAS BAR'S RESOLVE.

MADRAS, April 17.
As it was understood that Mr. Eardley Norton who is now at Kodakanal, is shortly leaving for good, it was considered desirable to celebrate the jubilee of Mr. Norton's being called to the Bar which was on 10th May, 1876, and to give him an entertainment during the first week of May prior to his departure from India. At a meeting held in the chambers of Justice, V. V. Srinivas Iyengar, a large and influential committee, consisting of members of all the branches of the legal profession, was formed for the purpose and Messrs. P. W. Partridge, V. L. Ethiraj and N. Chandrasekhara Iyer were appointed secretaries of the Entertainment Committee. Subscriptions amounting to more than a thousand rupees were announced on the spot and the committee resolved upon presenting an address to Mr. Norton and getting an oil portrait of him and installing it in the High Court.—A.P.

SPANISH AVIATORS.

FLIGHT DETAINED.

AGRA, Apr. 17.
As one of the aeroplanes has developed some engine trouble, the Spanish aviators have postponed their departure and hope to leave to-morrow for Calcutta.—A.P.

MR. SHAFEE RESIGNS FROM ASSEMBLY.

WILL CONTEST BY-ELECTION.

DELHI, April 18.
Mr. Mohammed Shafee, member of the Swarajya Party in the Legislative Assembly who resigned the membership of the Party over the Frontier Reform Resolution has now sent in his resignation of the membership of the Legislative Assembly as his election was on Swarajist ticket. He is, however, proposing to contest the by-election.—A.P.

SEEING OURSELVES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—There you are, The London "Times" has it: How can you ever ask for Swaraj with such ugly things going round you? Hindu-Muslim riots at Gulbarga, at Kohat, and at Calcutta. This, when the Great British are here? Think of what would happen if the British went away—bag and baggage!!

But what about the other side of it? Three Hundred years of English Rule these communal dissensions are on the increase. It is more an argument against an alien rule than in favour of it. This very increasing hatred among different communities looks more suspicious than ever before."

After all, what have these occasional thunders to do with the demand for Swaraj? If the fanatics on both sides fight between themselves let there be no third party to make capital out of their miseries."

These are healthy signs of improvement really. They clear the ground for even Some of the fanatics die and perhaps go to their much-coveted heaven, and leave the world in peace for the rest of us who have no immediate desire to enter the heaven. When once our community settles down after experiencing its respective strength, none of them will be anxious to start the trouble anew. The stronger party has always the confidence in its strength while the weaker will adjust itself to changing conditions, unless there is a third party to put it on its back."

The cause of all this is ignorance due to lack of education. The people that go into the thick of the fight are the people that are least concerned with religion. They know almost next to nothing at all, as to what their respective religions stand for. They are only worked up against each other by the priestly missionaries none of whom mind you "die" in the cause of their religions. It is their followers that "die" and without purpose."

Are there really communal differences when there is a common aim? Take the directors' list of some firms; they represent all communities, all races are there. Take the workers in a mill: all communities are there still; without showing the least intention to run at each others' throats."

For the earning of bread, and bettering their prospects of an earthly existence communal difference cease to exist. When these are the aims of the people, communalism withers away. Automatically a regrouping of the people takes place, for the conquest of bread, for translating this earth into a heaven of their imaginations.—Yours, etc., S. V. G.

ST. ANDREWS' HIGH SCHOOL

FOUNDATION STONE OF NEW BUILDING LAID.

Sir Norman Macleod, the Chief Justice of Bombay, presided over a large gathering that met in the premises of the St. Andrews Church at Bandra, Sunday evening to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building of the St. Andrews High School. Besides Lady Macleod, Messrs. R. D. Bell and E. W. Perry were prominent among those present."

The proceedings began at 5.30 p.m. with a song by the girls of the School. Rev. DeSa, the Vicar of the Church, then extended, a cordial welcome to Sir Norman and Lady Macleod, and told them the history of the institution, which had grown from an ordinary school teaching vernaculars, into a full-fledged High School. He then requested Sir Norman to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. Sir Norman, amidst cheers, performed the ceremony after the head of the Church had offered his religious prayers."

It being over, Lady Macleod was requested to distribute prizes to the successful students both boys and girls of the school. The guests were then entertained to a variety of pleasing programme arranged by the School authorities. There was a Fan-drill and a Scarf-dance by the girls and a Bar-bell drill by the boys. Sir Norman and Lady Macleod were then presented with a silver trowel, a cross and a bouquet."

HIS LAST PUBLIC FUNCTION IN INDIA.

Sir N. Macleod then thanked the authorities of the Church and the School on behalf of himself and Lady Macleod for inviting him to a very interesting function. It was the last public function he presided over in India, and he would carry very happy memories of it. The spot standing on which he was speaking had a romantic history as it was first inhabited by the Portuguese some 300 years ago and it was they who founded the St. Andrews Church. He was glad to see the glory of such an ancient institution and wished that the foundation stone which he had just laid would remain for hundreds of years to come. He wished the institution all prosperity and thanked his hosts again."

With a vote of thanks for Sir Norman Macleod, the proceeding came to a close."

FRENCH MANDATE IN SYRIA

FAILURE OF FRENCH MAILED FIST POLICY.

"The Spectator" writes:—
"At a time when many friends of the League of Nations are inclined to 'despondent', it is satisfactory to observe factors in which the League is functioning with greater success than ever. The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League which at recently in Rome to inquire into the French mandate in Syria has sent its Report to the French Government with a request that the necessary action should be taken. As the Report is in several respects very unfavourable to the French, this is a remarkable fact. Such a thing is taken for granted now and causes little comment, but in order to see the significance of it, we have only to imagine what would have been done before the War if an international Commission had looked into the affairs of a Great Power and proceeded to call it to order. The Commission makes every allowance for the peculiar difficulties in Syria—the mixture of races, the extraordinary variety of religions and the absence of disinterested leadership. Still the fact remains that Syria is boiling over while Palestine and Iraq are quiet. The Commission tells again the familiar story of how the Syrian people were provoked by rapid and unnecessary changes of policy. Since 1919, there have been five High Commissioners, and each has strong views about what ought to be done, but views which did not coincide with those of either his predecessor or his successor. The Commission deals most courageously with delicate matters when it points out that many of the French officials were unfitted for their work, and that the linking of the Syrian currency to the French franc was a mistake. The Commission is particularly severe on General Sarrail for his obstinacy, and suggests that he ought to have been recalled sooner. On the other hand, the Commission evidently has confidence in the new High Commissioner, Mr. Fauriol, whom it expects to carry out the avowed policy of establishing a free Government in Syria and the Lebanon."

CONVICTED FOR DEFAMATION.

POONA, April 17.

Balramsing Ganpatising, a petition writer, was convicted by Rao Bahadur Rale Special Magistrate, under Section 500 I.P.C., of defaming Mr. W. H. Combs, Assistant Manager, Government Photo-Zineo Office and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default undergo three months' simple imprisonment."

The accused whose son is employed as assistant photographer in the Photo-Zineo Office, it appeared, sent an anonymous petition to the Commissioner, C. D., in which he said that Mr. Combs would not grant increases to the subordinate staff, that he abused a man and that he was in the habit of taking bribes. On learning that proceedings were to be instituted against him the accused wrote in his own name to the Commissioner withdrawing the allegations, he had made, expressing regret and saying he had sent in the petition at the instance of the mental staff. The Magistrate ordered that Rs. 200 out of the fine, if recovered, be paid to the complainant as a compensation to meet the costs of the suit.—A.P.

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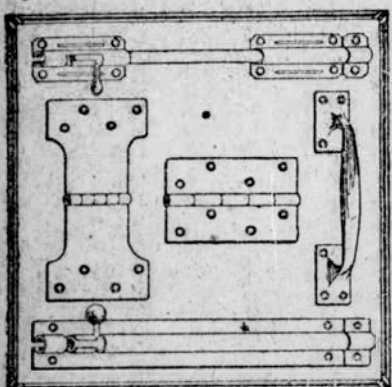
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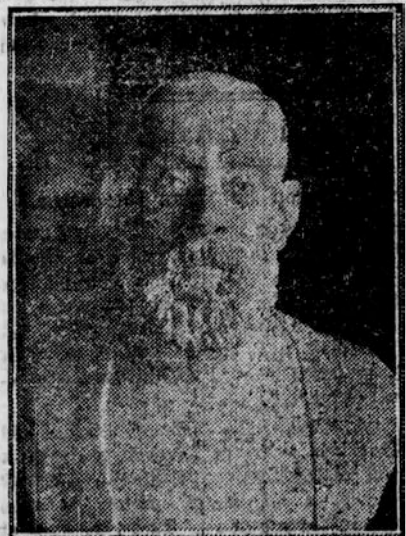
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TURKISH LANGUAGE
REFORMTURCO SYRIAN
AGREEMENT

A WOMAN JUDGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, March 22.

The cloud which hung heavy upon the future of the Arabic script in Turkey, has now been lifted, though only to a limited degree. Now it seems that Turkey does not want to take a headlong plunge into the unknown, but will try to feel her way before embarking upon this venture, the adoption of Latin script.

The Minister of Education, while presenting some new Bills to the Turkish Assembly for the reform of the present-day educational system, *inter alia*, said:—

"Among the various problems confronting us, the question of the reform of Turkish language is very important. I intend to appoint a Committee of specialists to investigate the matter and prepare a detailed report. The question of Latin script is also being discussed now-a-days. This question touches the policy of the Government. I am of opinion that this question should also be investigated by the 'Language Reform Committee'; and unless I am convinced of the fact that the question thoroughly satisfies our needs, I am not going to accept it. Let the Committee thoroughly sift it, but it be fully considered in the light of the policy of the Government. Only after taking all these steps, can we decide correctly regarding the advisability or otherwise of this change. In short we are obliged, first, to listen to those who are specialists in this matter."

In the local Press here, controversy still rages round this question. The "Ikdam" has yesterday written a long leading article on the subject, in which it made the arguments of the protagonists of Latin script threadbare. The chief argument put forward by the "Pro-Change" is their solicitude for the illiterate peasantry of Turkey which finds the Arabic script an obstacle in its way towards acquiring knowledge.

In answer to this, the paper sarcastically asks them to gather statistics about the number of students who have absented themselves from schools on account of this difficulty. To prove that the Arabic script is not the sole or even the main handicap for the Turkish peasant in his way towards the fountain-head of knowledge, the paper quotes the example of France where the percentage of literates is not very high in spite of the fact that she is a Latin country and uses the Latin script. The real drawbacks, proceeds the paper, are lack of teachers and good text-books, want of funds and the true curriculum; the desolation of the country where villages are few and far between and where there are no good roads connecting them with one another, being the chief evil. An average Anatolian village is too small to have a school and if a joint school be established for four or five neighbouring villages, the distance separating them is forbidding and when snow or rain falls, each village becomes an island. Construction of roads, concludes the paper, and the reform of Turkish orthography which has been neglected so far, constitute a more pressing problem than the adoption of Latin script.

A CONTRADICTION.

Some of the British newspapers have been writing that the French Government want to modify the newly-concluded Turco-Syrian Agreement. The French Ambassador to Turkey has categorically denied this news and has put forward the hope that the Treaty will soon be ratified by the French Government in the form in which it was signed by M. de Jouvenel.

A WOMAN JUDGE.

Nigar Hannun who graduated last year from the University of Stamboul, in Law, has applied for a seat on the Bench. The Ministry for Interior has promised to appoint her as a Judge when a vacancy occurs. She would be the first woman judge in Turkey. The event has provided the humourist papers with ample material to fill their columns with and to make jokes at the expense of the fair sex.

LAHORE EDITOR APOLOGISES.

LAHORE, April 16.

The defamation suit recently filed by Captain Edward, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Kohat, against the local vernacular paper, "Milap", on the basis of an alleged libellous article, has been withdrawn on the condition that the accused should publish an expression of regret three times in his paper.—Free Press of India.

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ARMS AND BOMBS FOUND

APPEAL OF BENGAL YOUTHS
ADMITTED.

CALCUTTA, April 17.

At the Calcutta High Court, Justices Subramanyam and Duval have admitted an appeal by Anantabari Chakravarty and another accused against their conviction on charges of conspiracy and possession of explosives and firearms in what was known as the Sova Bazar conspiracy case. The appellants are undergoing sentence of two years' imprisonment. The case was tried by the Alipore special tribunal. The facts of the case are that the appellants were living in a house in Sova Bazar in which the police found on search in connection with the Dakshinewar bomb case arms, ammunition and explosive substances.—Free Press of India.

COMPLAINT ABOUT
OUTRAGED MODESTY.

OFFENDER'S APPLICATION REJECTED.

CALCUTTA, April 16.

At the High Court, to-day, the application of Mr. G. Lechack, an auctioneer, who was convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of outraging the modesty of Mrs. Walter, when she called at his office in the Free School Street, in connection with the sale of some furniture, by seizing her by her arms and kissing her, was rejected.—Free Press of India.

LEAGUE UNIONS IN INDIA.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER AS
PRESIDENT.

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Dr. Pillai of the League of Nations stated to a Free Press representative that about a dozen League Unions had been formed in India and that a strong representative committee with the Maharaja of Bikaner as President for the better functioning of these Unions, was being formed.—Free Press of India.

DONE TO DEATH.

OLD BURMAN'S FATE.

RANGOON, April 17.

An old Burman trading in cheroots was found murdered this morning with several wounds caused by a sharp weapon in his house in the western part of the city where he was residing alone, his wife, daughter and son-in-law having been away on business at Meiktila. For some time the old man was in bad health and one Indian coolie maistry who was in the employ of the deceased attended to his wants. This morning when the maistry came to the deceased's house he found the stair-case door was not bolted and on going up he was horrified to find his master done to death. The safe in the house was found open and keys were found bloodstained. It is stated a lot of valuable disappeared from the house but it is not yet known how the culprits entered the house.—A. P.

COMMOTION IN LUCKNOW.

COMMUNAL FRACAS AVERTED.

LUCKNOW, April 16.

Rumours of an impending riot between Hindus and Mahomedans in Lucknow had gained such wide currency that even the slightest sign tended to create great commotion. While the Shuddhi Conference was having its sitting, a rash drive by a tonga driver nearly came as the required sign. Tongas and Ekkas began to fly in different directions and shops began to close. The rumour that there had been communal riot spread throughout the city like wild fire. But soon the exact cause of the commotion was found out and normal conditions returned.—Free Press of India.

HINDI AS OPTIONAL
VERNACULAR.

A DISTRICT BOARD'S MOVE.

MADRAS, Apr. 16.

According to a correspondent of the "Swarajya" an ordinary meeting of Anantpur District Board was held at Penukonda, Dewan Bahadur P. Keshava Pillai presiding. A resolution was adopted by a majority of votes that the District Educational Officer be requested to express his opinion on the question whether Hindi be taught as optional vernacular in all High Schools and Middle Schools under the control and management of the Board.—A. P.

RUMOUR FRACAS IN
BURMA.

FOUR MAHOMEDANS BADLY INJURED.

RANGOON, April 16.

The Secretary to the Khilafat Committee has received a telegram to the effect that at Kyauktat in Pyawon district on 14 day water was thrown by some Burmans on Mahomedans with the result that a fight ensued in which four Mahomedans were badly injured and removed to an hospital where they are in-patients. As the sender's name is not in the telegram and as the Khilafat Committee has no branch at Kyauktat, the secretary is not able to say who the sender of the telegram is. There is no other report confirming the incident which happened during the Burmese water festival.—A. P.

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EDUCATION IN ADEN.

MR. LORY'S REPORT.

The Director of Information, Bombay, in the course of an official communication, states:—

"The present state of education in Aden has been the subject of investigation and report by Mr. F. B. P. Lory, I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, and he has submitted a number of suggestions designed to remedy existing defects. These have been accepted by the Political Resident and Government with certain modifications. The following summary of the principal conclusions is published for general information.

There are in Aden 9 secondary schools, including 2 Government Institutions, 7 aided institutions, and 2 recognised but unaided institutions. The primary schools number 23, of which 3 are maintained by Government, 13 are aided institutions, and 1 is recognised but unaided. The total number of pupils in secondary schools is 575, and in primary institutions 1,357. The expenditure by Government (from Imperial Revenues) on secondary schools amounts to Rs. 21,143, the cost per pupil being Rs. 38/15/-; and on primary schools, Rs. 8,782, the cost per pupil being Rs. 7/13/2. There are also 529 children in unrecognised schools, a large proportion of whom receive no secular education. The cosmopolitan character of the place renders any study of these figures from the statistical point of view of very little value. It is probable that all children of school-going age of European, Anglo-Indian, or Indian parentage attend school. Among the indigenous population—Arab, Jew and Somali—education receives less attention, and only 3.4 per cent. of Arabs, 1.6 per cent. of Somalis, and 7.6 per cent. of Jews receive instruction in schools.

There are in Aden no fewer than eleven Secondary schools, and "prima facie" such a number would appear to be greatly excessive. The matter, however, is complicated by questions of locality and language. Thus, there are three separate institutions—Tawahi (Steamer Point), the Crater, and Ash's Oldmen—each at least for different languages—English, Arabic, and Gujarati—to be provided for. Mr. Lory, making all allowance for these considerations, there can be little doubt that there has been undue diffusion of energy, with consequent waste of money."

There is no obligation on Government to provide secondary schools in all localities. In India Government have declared it to be their policy to maintain one model High School in each district. Government maintain an Anglo-Vernacular school in the Crater at Aden and there is no need, nor justification, for their maintaining a separate Anglo-vernacular school at Steamer Point. It has, therefore, been decided to close down the Government Anglo-vernacular school at Tawahi (Steamer Point.) The needs of the Arabic-speaking population will be satisfied by the aided English teaching Mission School conducted by the Marist Brothers. It is, however, imperative that this school should by the free use of the vernacular make more efficient provision for teaching its Arabic-speaking pupils.

The main object of the scope of education in the Government Anglo-vernacular school at Crater is to prepare boys, and especially Arab boys, for the clerical and other subordinate branches of the public service and also for business purposes. What is required for this is a sound knowledge of modern English, with a satisfactory general education. The requirements are in the opinion of Mr. Lory satisfied, though perhaps not entirely, by the Cambridge Junior Examination. He suggests that more suitable books should be offered in English.

Mr. Lory has made a number of suggestions regarding the mode of teaching in the various schools for the guidance of the managers of the schools. He calls attention to the need for providing suitable school furniture, and in particular, furniture adapted to the size of the children. He emphasises the need for greater attention to training children, especially in the lower standards, in the correct pronunciation of English vowels and consonants. He condemns the reprehensible habit of teaching English mechanically by giving "meanings" instead of as a living language. He recommends that children studying English should be encouraged to read easy books out of class.

In summing up the position, Mr. Lory refers to the largeness of the amount spent on education in Aden in proportion to the results.

In all classes of recognised schools (both Secondary and Primary) 1,932 children are receiving instruction at a total cost of Rs. 85,335 or Rs. 49 per pupil. This figure is undoubtedly excessive. The figure for schools in the Presidency proper is Rs. 25.7. Suggestions, therefore, are put forward for effecting savings in several directions. Despite the acceptance of most of these, the proposals for improvement of education in Aden entail an annual additional expenditure of over Rs. 4,000 which, however, for the present will be covered from the contribution from the Aden Port Trust.

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AHMEDNAGAR NOTES.

PLIGHT OF WEAVERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDNAGAR April 14.

For reasons which are variously accounted for, the Ahmednagar market for saris is lost, a long time since, and is expected to continue so, for a time unknown, to the further detriment of the weavers of the Padma Sali class. It is certainly a heart-rending scene to see, the weavers selling their saris for Rs. 4 each, when the yarn, required for its production, costs them Rs. 4-4-0, thus suffering a loss of 4 annas per each sari. Thus do the weavers continue with their business and draw upon their "Sawbars" or creditors.

The Ahmednagar Municipality has, long since, been a financial failure. Under the benign regime of Lord Curzon, the policy of bringing local bodies more and more under the direct control of Government, had its obnoxious application in the case of the Ahmednagar Municipality which yielded to the scheme of constructing a water tank, then estimated at rupees seven lakhs, but now the actual expenditure amounts to Rs. 18 lakhs. The Municipality had, at last, to bend down before the "Ma-Bap Sarkar" and agree to pay the yearly instalment of Rs. 50,000 making up the deficit out of the sinking fund, as the yearly income of water-tax according to the increased scale amounts to Rs. 43,000.

"NON-BRAHMINISM" AT WORK.

Alas! for the public of Ahmednagar! the working of the District School Board is another humbug. The Marathas, who have rallied under the standard of "Non-Brahminism" are trying their level best to keep the Non-Maratha element as far away as they can. All the successful and prospective schemes like that of making Primary Education compulsory in the district, which would have been, by this time, worked by the energetic President of the last District Local Board, with the same zeal as they were prepared with, are now suspended for an indefinite length of time. The Sathye-Paranjaye scheme is replaced by a comparatively childish scheme of "Attendance Allowance."

Sectarianism having crept in, the local politics of Ahmednagar has lost its healthy character, which it was, so long, renowned for. Even a zealous worker of moderation like Mr. Chitale is reported to have expressed his disgust at the childish working of this body.

NATIONAL WEEK.

The National Week was observed with great enthusiasm under the auspices of the Ahmednagar District Congress Committee. The energetic band of workers who are conducting the National School, and thereby trying to keep the flame of national awakening, burning, tried, with the help of the students of their school, to collect money for the Das Memorial Fund during the week. The District Congress Committee of Ahmednagar has been very fortunate to have at its disposal, the services of these young men, who are often reported to have been ridiculed as "children" for their unqualified eagerness to serve their Motherland in all possible ways, by those who pose as the elders and therefore the wise in the city. Now-a-days the self-styled elders of the city are slowly coming to realize the real value of the selfless and vigorous propaganda which they are carrying on against heavy odds. Much more might have been done in the city, during the National Week, if the grandees had come forth with the real spirit of guidance to the enthusiastic band of workers.

The Ahmednagar Education Society's High School is another institution which has now-a-days occupied the position of a battlefield for various local parties to weigh their respective strength.

It is rumoured that Mr. Firodea, the practising pleader of Ahmednagar and the energetic Congress worker in the district, is going to stand for the coming election of the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Congress Party.

PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE

BANK.

"A VIRGIN FIELD"

SURAT, April 15.

The Surat People's Co-operative Bank Ltd. has made during the year ended 31-3-1926, a net profit of Rs. 8962/4/11 on a share capital of Rs. 40,960. The working capital of the bank has gone up to Rs. 82,259/9/5. It has a membership of 450 persons out of whom 138 persons have borrowed from the bank. The Directors of the bank are paying great attention to the development of Usance bills business, arising out of bona fide trade transactions. There is a virgin field in mofussil towns for business of this type, and the development of this business will create an easily marketable security, which will enable the joint stock banks to deal more freshly with co-operative banks.—A. P.

DACOITY AT BUDGE BUDGE.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

A dacoity of a daring nature was committed in the house of one Mahendro Nath Boiragoe, a rich trader of Budge Budge, on Wednesday night last. It is reported that a gang consisting of 25 armed with deadly weapons, who appeared to be Up-country hill hands, raided the house. They at first broke open the sardar door but met with opposition from the inmates whom they soon overpowered. They maltreated the ladies of the house and carried away cash and jewellery of considerable value.—A. P.

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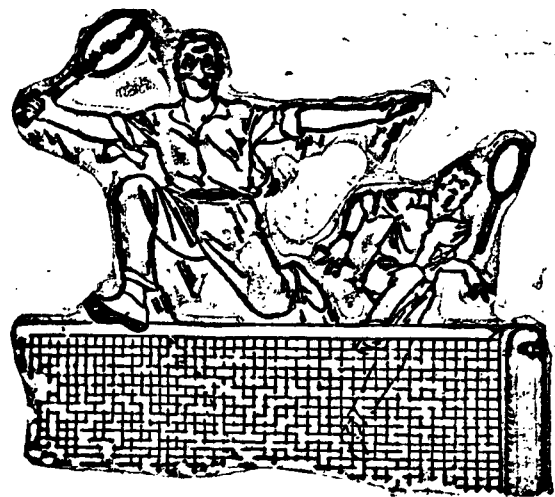
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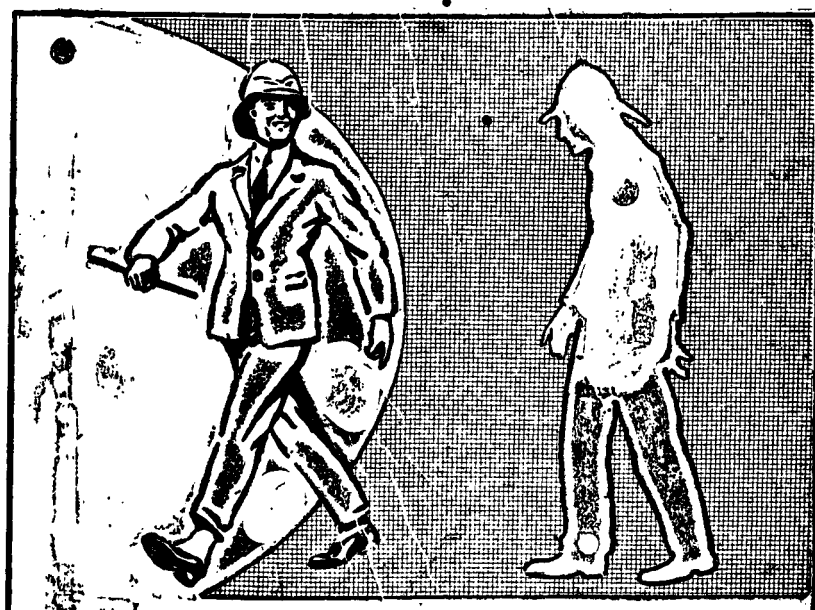
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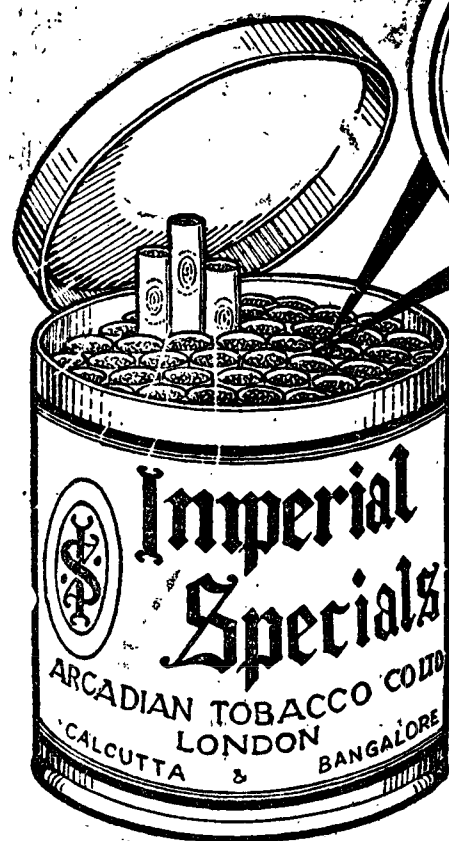
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